THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Circulates through Pennsylvania, and all the other States of the Union, rising 7000 papers every publication.

VOL. VII—WHOLE No. 366. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 2, 1828. Terms, $2 in advance.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE SPIRIT OF NIAGARA.

For in a wilderness of woods,
Where dark Niagara's forming floods,
In tumbling torrents madly leap,
Adown the dark and dizzy steep,
A wigwam stood, in other days,
Where all the council fire's blaze,
The war-dance, and the wilder yell,
Told of the victim's last farewell.
Twelve moons had wax'd in azure Heav'n,
Since, to the chief, a bride was given
Zamira, loveliest of the wild,
Nature's untaught, tho' charming child—
The chief admir'd her charms and hung
On wild lays of her tuneful tongue,
When evening, in the echoing grove,
Witness'd his vows of lasting love,
Oft would he rove the sounding shore,
When young Zamira took the oar,
And gaze, with her light canoe,
Across the lurid lake she flew,
A fairy goddess like she—
'Till on the west the evening star
Went down, and the majestic moon
Had gain'd in Heav'n her highest noon;
When back again appear'd to view,
A sparkling speck, her swift canoe;
'Till, nearer on his eager ear,
He heard the song of th' gondolier,
Still stretching to the long light oar,
'Till to her chief she flew once more.
Happy the tide of time roll'd by,
Tears fell not from Zamira's eye.
'Till, in the wigwam at her side,
The chief had placed his second bride—
Then swell'd the sea of sorrow high,
Then tears came trickling from her eye;
Turning to memory's waste in vain,
With beating breast and burning brain,
She saw, with jealousy's alarms,
Her rival in her husband's arms.
Stung to the heart with passion's pangs,
And the vile viper hatred's fangs,
She gaz'd upon her beauteous boy,
The pledge of former love and joy;
And seizing him, with rapid flight
Fled from the cruel, killing sight;
Swift to the shore she onward flew,
And placed her boy in her canoe,
Push'd from the shore, the chief defy'd,
And down the river's rapid tide
Sung the death-song of all her loves,
A farewell to her woodland groves,
To all the joys of earlier life,
Ere she became the unjur'd wife.
The chief strolled weeping on the strand,
Beck'ning her back to love and land,
For now affection had return'd,
And once more in his bosom burn'd;
But swifter down the flood she flew,
And only wav'd a last adieu:
He saw her o'er the high cliff hurl'd,
As o'er her back the billows curl'd,
Dash'd headlong down where cascades pour,
And loud eternal torrents roar.
And now, 'tis said, when Luna's light
Dispels the sombre shades of night,
Her light canoe is seen to glide,
Adown the rapid river's tide,
And her death-song is heard again,
In many a sad and sighing strain;
The lonely traveller often sees
Her spirit riding on the breeze,
Or, plunging in her mother wild,
Adown the deep, her screaming child;—
Again, in sad, array'd in white,
She wails upon that dizzy height,
And wrings her hands, and tears her hair,
Mourning upon the midnight air.

MILFORD BARD.

LINES TO ——— ———.

"Eyes look your last—
Arms—take your last embrace."

"While I hang on thy bosom, distracted to lose you,"
To meet in this wide world, perhaps, ne'er again;
Know my heart never harboured a thought to accuse you,
To inflict in that innocent bosom a pain.

Whilst clasp'd in my breast, in mute silence, you languish
To know that the faults I possessed you concealed;
In thine, and my joys the same happiness yield.

Whilst I know that the cause of my bosom's emotion,
Kindles tumults which agitate thy tender breast,
That heaves like the dark troubled waves of the ocean,
Awakened from calms, from the slumber of rest.

Oh, how can I leave thee, and bid thee farewell—
Part with all—all that renders existence so dear!
To lay an adieu seems but striking the knell
Of my fond cherished hopes, and my happiness here.

But oh! ere the knell mourns my exit from thee,
Ere my soul takes her flight from all earthly bliss!
May thou, here on earth, be united to me,—
Oh Hope's merry peals shall awaken at this!

We wept ere we parted—now beauty in tears,
If thou would'st my heart from all malice beguile;
Or would wish me to cherish thy last look for years,
Illumine thy features once more with a smile!

The Sun in meridian splendour, I've known
Shine on Earth's fairy scenes in the season of flowers;
In her mildness, the moon's silver light, too, hath shone,
When descended in April, the soft falling showers.

But ah! thou last smiled in the midst of thy tears,
And as oft as my heart feels the weight of its sadness;
I'll recall thy last look, when Love's rainbow appears,
And hope shall revisit my heart in its gladness."

IVANHOE.

"The above lines were written when the author was about to leave "sweet home," at a time when he only fancied himself as deeply in love, as some unfortunate persons are—a debt.

Respected Editors.—The following beautiful Lines are from the pen of a young man now a resident of New Hampshire, and if my memory is not treacherous, they appeared in the New Hampshire Spy about a year since, the republishing of them now in the Post would gratify some of your readers. S. J.

I love the memory of the hour,
When first in youth I found thee;
For infant beauty gently threw
A morning freshness round thee.
A single star was rising there,
With bold and lively motion;
And scarce the zephyr's gentlest breath,
Went o'er the sleeping ocean.

I love the memory of that hour—
It wakes a pensive feeling;
As when within the winding shell,
The playful winds are stealing.
It tells my heart of those bright years,
Ere hope went down in sorrow,
When all the joys of yesterday
Were painted on to-morrow.

Where art thou now? thy once-lov'd flow'rs
Their yellow leaves are twining,
And bright and beautiful again
That single star is shining.
But where art thou? the bended grass
A dewy stone discloses;
And love's light footsteps print the ground,
Where all my peace reposes.

Farewell! my tears are not for thee,
'Twere weakness to deplore thee;
Or vainly mourn thine absence here,
While angels half adore thee.
Thy days were few, and quickly told,
Thy short and mournful story
Hath ended like the morning star,
That melts in deeper glory.

INFANT SCHOOLS.—No. IV.

The measures heretofore adopted in relation to the good order of the community, are not very creditable to a people assuming to be wise, moral, and religious. The weekly accounts which issue from the office of our worthy Mayor, and which are very properly laid before the public as a sort of Index, will afford some faint idea of the state of morals in our country. Let any one examine the list, and then recur to the causes of those disorders, and he will find it to be ignorance, habitual idleness, intemperance, and unrestrained passion, all arising out of a neglect of *early culture*. There is no moral and religious sense implanted in the fertile and tenacious soils of the youthful mind; self-respect and self-government are unknown, and vice and disorder is the necessary consequence. This is a most deplorable state of things, but it naturally arises out of that mistaken policy which has so long prevailed of substituting force for prevention, and punishment for instruction.

Of the inefficacy of punishment, as a preventive of crime, a fair experiment has been made. It has been acted upon for thousands of years, although the great argument on which it rested, viz:—that of example deterring from crime, experience has long since proved to be fallacious.

The two great divisions of mankind, the orderly and disorderly, are arrayed in opposition, and it has hitherto been the business of the one to watch over the other. The moral part of the community enact laws, devise penalties, and inflict punishments; and the immoral part break those laws, and set their penalties at defiance. At what an immense expense of time and money, is this evil influence kept in check! and what members of the human family are sacrificed for the security of the rest! And after all, what is the result of our efforts? At best to maintain a doubtful strife, and in spite of the dungeon and the gallows, we have to mourn over the triumphs of evil, and the increase of crime. The criminal inflicts a double curse upon the community; society is obliged to suffer the consequences of evil, in the shape of robbery, arson, murder, and numberless other mischiefs, and then to pay roundly for the detection and punishment of the perpetrator.

Happily for mankind a new power is about to be called into action, by the operation of which this two-fold curse will be removed, a power more in accordance with the mild and benevolent spirit of the gospel, and with the present state of intellectual advancement; a power calculated to elevate the human mind, by cultivating the moral sense, by imparting a principle of self-respect and self-control, and thus by operating upon the cause, remove, at once, the effect of evil, and the necessity of punishment. This new moral power is *Infantile Instruction*. "The schoolmaster, armed with his primer" is destined, under Providence, to produce this mighty revolution. M. M. C.

June 10.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The characteristic modesty of the good people of Philadelphia has, on no occasion, been more strikingly exemplified than in relation to THE PAGODA. Had that singularly interesting building been erected in the vicinity of any other city in the Union, the ears of the public would have been deafened with descriptions of its beauties, and the public thanks would long since have been returned to the two spirited and enterprising individuals by whom it was built.—Here it is far otherwise: in the immediate vicinity of this large and populous city, situate on the high road to almost all those places which command the greatest attention of the curious traveller, in the centre of the district which contains the House of Refuge, the new Penitentiary, Fair Mount, and Pratt's Garden, a superb eastern temple, distinguished alike for the novelty of its appearance, the interesting character of its architecture, the exquisite symmetry of its members, and the extreme beauty of its *tout ensemble*, rears its majestic head, and it is not greeted, even by the passing notice of a newspaper paragraph. I make no doubt that there are hundreds of our citizens who are as ignorant of its existence as I was till yesterday, when accident threw me in its way. I sincerely wish that I could compensate for my share of their supineness, by giving a description of the Pagoda, commensurate with its merits. I will, at all events, attempt a description.

The lot on which it stands is situate on Francis's street, and yields in point of eminence to Fair Mount alone. About one hundred feet of front is occupied by a Chinese pavilion, used as a place of public entertainment. Its exterior is completely in the light eastern style. It contains three large rooms: the walls of the centre one is covered with a Chinese paper, representing the cultivation and preservation of the tea. Upon those of the saloons, at either extremities, are painted scenes from Daniel's views of China; in the eastern one you have splendid views of Chinese castles and tombs, an interesting representation of a Chinese military officer, and other appropriate subjects. In the western saloon are curious paintings of a Chinese gentleman, a Chinese lady, a Chinese husbandman, and a Chinese barber—all admirably executed by an approved artist. The bar is decorated with much taste, and well supplied with the choicest refreshments. I was surprised to learn, that when this building will be finished those apartments will constitute the *second story*: they are elevated a sufficient distance above the regulation of the adjacent streets to admit of a basement story, which, I understand, the proprietors intend placing there, as soon as the superfluous earth is taken away.

From the southern side of the Pavilion you descend, by an easy flight of stairs, to the labyrinth garden. Around the palisadoes is a broad gravel walk, forming an extensive and delightful promenade; it is ornamented with a bed of choice flowers. The Pagoda is in the centre of the labyrinth, and each corner of the ground plot outside of the gravel walk is destined to be decorated with a Chinese temple upon a smaller scale. The labyrinth garden is a never ending source of amusement to the gay and youthful: into its winding walks, representing the pleasurable paths of this life, it is easy to enter: like them their courses are delineated by a profusion of rich flowers, delighting the eye with their various forms and colors, and ravishing the olfactory nerves with their multifarious perfumes, but from them, as from the fatal paths of pleasure, it is difficult for the adventurer to extricate himself. He rambles round and round, he turns first in this direction and then in that, but if unaccompanied by a monitor, the more he rambles the further he is likely to be removed from the place of his destination. Some few, by perseverance arrive at the goal, but by far the greater part have to call upon the gardener to extricate them from the labyrinth.

When you enter the Pagoda, you are informed by a placard placed in the Casement story, that it is called "the Temple of Confucius," after the celebrated Chinese Philosopher of that name. You ascend by a very easy winding staircase, from story to story, until you find yourselves at an elevation of 110 feet above the garden, which is, itself, nearly on a level with the eight windows of Christ Church steeple. With the aid of a telescope, with which you are here provided, you can take a survey of the country for a circuit of thirty miles. To the South you trace the courses of the enchanting Schuylkill, winding its devious way through luxuriant farms and meadows, until it pours its pellucid waters into the bosom of the more ample Delaware. Turning a little to your left, you enjoy a view of the "fair city of brotherly love," but among its forest of ten thousand chimneys, nothing but the shot towers and steeples appear to assist in the sameness and confusion of objects to identify the scene. Still, turning a little to the left, you catch a glimpse of the noble Delaware—the tall masts of the corvette lying at Kensington being perfectly in view. In the north you enjoy a distinct sight of the hills of Germantown, and the beautiful country seats with which the surrounding country is bespangled; those of Mr. Bright and Mr. Clapier can easily be distinguished. Nothing can exceed the magnificence of the views from thence to the extreme west, with Mr. Pratt's garden, the Fair Mount dam, and the romantic village of Mantua in the foreground, and the fine farms and green forests of the distant horizon to fill up the picture.

These are but faint sketches of the beauties afforded by the telescope. The originals are surpassed by nothing but their representations by means of the camera obscura, which is next introduced to your notice. The instrument there used is of an unusual size, and is provided with the best glass this country affords. The animated picture that it furnishes of the surrounding country surpasses all description—to form any distinct idea of it the admirer of nature must see it himself. They are the properties of the camera obscura to give mellowness to the coloring, and life to the faithful scenes which it displays, and certainly no spot could have been selected where these properties could have been exhibited to more advantage than at the Pagoda; each story, and each window in a story, adds variety to the scene.

But I have been unintentionally led to enlarge this description beyond the limit I had originally intended, in so doing I may have trespassed upon your patience, but I have not, I assure you, done justice to the subject. T.

NEW MODE OF PROJECTING SHOT FOR NAVAL WARFARE.

A lecture was given on Friday evening, by Mr. Rockedon, at the Royal Institution, Albemarle street, on a new method of projecting shot, invented by Mr. Sievier, the sculptor. It was stated by Mr. Rockedon, that he was present at some of the experiments, and that one ounce of gunpowder projected to the distance of 185 yards (point blank) a ball of fourteen pounds weight, and it afterwards penetrated the earth three feet. In another experiment it fired a shot of 18 pounds, with the same quantity of powder, and destroyed a large tree. The most extraordinary part of this invention was, that the shot was fired without a cannon, and it was mentioned by the lecturer that the great saving in the weight, particularly in ship carriage, would be very considerable, as to fire a shot of 12 pounds in the ordinary way, would require a cannon of 22 hundred weight, and a carriage of 10 do.; whereas Mr. Sievier's invention only requires a stock or bar of iron of about one hundred weight. This mode of gunnery is not confined to any calibre, therefore any sized or shaped shot may be projected from the same stock. The lecturer also stated that he had prepared in a rough manner, a small model to show some experiments upon, but upon trial found that two grains of gunpowder drove a one ounce and a half shot through thin deal planks, and afterwards bounded about the room, so as to be dangerous; he thought it therefore prudent to desist from the experiment in a crowded place. He afterwards gave his opinion of the cause produced by this small quantity of gunpowder, which was, that the recoil which takes place in ordinary gunnery, is by Mr. Sievier's invention given to the shot; he entered learnedly into the nature of recoil, and elucidated it by many facts, and proved that no recoil took place till the shot had left the muzzle of the gun. The lecture was very interesting, and we agree with Mr. Rockedon that Mr. Sievier's invention will prove one of the most destructive engines of war. It was also stated that Sir William Congreve has an invention something similar, which lays at Woolwich, the powder being confined in a mandrill; in Mr. Sievier's it is confined to the shot itself. Sir William's was not found to answer.—*London paper.*

CALM AT SEA.

One of our early navigators (Sir John Hawkins) relates that, in 1590, "he lay with a fleet about the Island of Azores, almost six months, the greater part of which time it was becalmed. Upon which all the sea became so replenished with various sorts of gellies, and forms of serpents, adders, and snakes, as seemed wonderful; some green, some black, some yellow, some white, some of divers colours, and many of them had life; and some there were a yard and a half, and two yards long; which, had he not seen, he could hardly have believed. And hereof were witnesses all the companies of the ships which were then present; hardly a man could draw a bucket of water clear of some corruption. In which voyage, toward the end thereof, many of every ship fell sick, and began to die apace. But the speedy passage into their country was a remedy to the crazed, and a preservative to those who were not touched."

Description of the Lehigh Water Gap.

The Lehigh gap, in Lehigh township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, about seventy miles north-west of Philadelphia, is an opening in the blue ridge, a branch of the great Alleghany mountains; so called from the river Lehigh, which winds its course through this narrow passage, and, with the steep heights on both sides, forms here one of the most picturesque prospects in the state. That beautiful little river, which, in its course through a fertile country, receives numerous tributary rivulets, and at length empties into the Delaware at Easton, flows through the Gap, in a gentle, but majestic stream, deeply shaded by the reflection of the impending mountains.

The eastern bank is bordered, for the distance of about a mile, by craggy cliffs, towering to an amazing height, and of forms the most bizarre, between which wall of rocks and the river the road winds along. Hastening to leave these bleak abodes, which seem to afford shelter to none but the ravenous beasts of the forest, the Lehigh appears eagerly moving on towards the fertile low lands, which succeed in view on the western bank. Ascending the eastern height, the traveller is amply rewarded for the exertion of climbing from rock to rock, in scaling the pine-covered side of the mountain, by the rich and extensive prospect which the eye there commands. At his feet the waters of the majestic stream; on the opposite side a towering ridge, near the summit of which appears, right opposite, emerging from the surrounding woods, a lonely pile of rocks, whimsically styled the Devil's Pulpit, which indignantly suffers but a few blasted pines to shade its sullen brow; at a distance an extensive country, variegated with woods and farms, watered by the meandering Lehigh, and ridge retiring behind ridge, till lost in the faint tints of the horizon—all burst upon the sight, and fill the mind with sublime ideas of the greatness of the Creator. The traveller may procure refreshments at the house marked in the view as standing in the Gap.

The shattered rocks, thrown together in wild confusion, and the frequent layers of round stones, which are found in the Gap, have given rise to the supposition that the Lehigh being obstructed in its course by the Blue Ridge was formerly dammed up into a lake, which at length bursting the barrier, formed the chasm now called the Lehigh Gap. Let the learned decide the question, if of importance.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

COLLEGE REMINISCENCES.

No. I.

Whence, and what art thou, execrable shape,
That darest, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy miscreated front athwart my way.—*Milton.*

The season of youth is an eventful epoch in the history of life, and it is one to which we most commonly revert with the highest satisfaction. The scenes of life are all new, all attractive, and the sport of youthful fancy is apt to gild future prospects with the delusions of hope. We have arisen, as it were, "like an exhalation," unable to account for our own appearance upon the panorama of existence, and careless of accountability whilst in possession of the ravishing enjoyments of the present. But soon the scene must change, and after that the prelude has been performed, and the curtain drops upon its fanciful, but amusing vagaries, we behold characters of greater importance, and discover ideas and sentiments of a more exalted nature, displayed in the grand and eventful drama of life. Now,

"'Tis list'ning fear and dumb amazement all,"

as thickening in intensity and interest, we but partially behold the gathering catastrophe. A few more heroic sentiments, a few more drops of nature's curtain upon the uncertain scene, and the tragedy shall have received its final consummation.

Such are some of the mournful feelings of a man of sixty-two, who finds, after he has recounted nearly all the impressive circumstances of early life, that this source of gratification too is not inexhaustible. What then must he do? *He* that, in the fifth act of life, shudders to anticipate, and as carefully avoids a contemplation of the present—what must he do? Why, surely, if it affords such pleasure, let him begin and think them over again.

In accordance, therefore, I might recount very many interesting stories of more infancy. How that Peter's father bought him a hobby-horse, and that mine, after many persevering importunities, promised the same in the event of good behaviour and a studious attention to my primer; —how that, although these conditions were but ill complied with on my part, I was soon made possessor of as noble an animal as ever traversed a nursery corner. I might vauntingly relate, how that I was wont oftentimes to support my sister, sitting upon Pompey's beautiful saddle, myself as much pleased in doing it, and yet, how spitefully she would box my ears if ever I attempted to attend her tea parties, or drink out of her beautiful little tea cups. But every one would not be as much interested in the narration as I should. A few years spent amid the bustle of college possess a much more rational fascination; 'twas then I began to discriminate, and to perceive from experience, that with all my conscious importance, I occupied but a small portion of the community to which I belonged. A character of ostentation we have frequently occasion to observe, and just as often are we led to despise it. In my sketches, however, I shall have occasion to notice many different dispositions, and if sometimes I may descend to the embellishments of fiction, it will be for the sake of exemplifying their various characteristics.

It may readily be supposed that my first entrance into college was accompanied with some very agreeable and satisfactory ideas. To be enumerated amongst those who appeared to have reared for themselves a fabric of strength and union, in the establishment of a community independent and closely compacted;—to be initiated into the various "*tete-a-tete*" meetings assembled at doors and corners for the purposes of hearing and of talking scandal;—to obtain the privilege of wearing spectacles, and be permitted to strut at large with impunity;—to be allowed free use of those bye words "smart fellow," "clever fellow," and other such unmeaning appellations, as well as a scholar-like quantity of sceptical opinions and dogmatic assertions, interlarded too with all the most fashionable blasphemies of the day. Oh, it was a change "devoutly to be wished." I scarce dared to look down from the "pernicious height" to which I had arrived, upon my old relations and acquaintances. I never wished again to behold the unutterable honesty and simplicity of the farmer, except to "*bamboozle*" him, and to commit depredations upon his hen roost, his turkeys and his daughters. All kind of comparison between the rustic's fire-side, his "nut-brown ale" and legendary lore; and a convivial circle of jolly collegians, their good old brandy, and side-reaching jokes, would have been as revolting to the ideas of one of our "*royal blades*" as the clatter of an old woman's tongue, or a speech of Demosthenes.

Expectations of such matchless felicity rendered the preparatory course of the grammar school a season of irksome impatience, and nothing could exceed my delight when it was completed. I then considered myself of the highest importance, and anticipated my return to the neighbourhood of my birth only as a fit opportunity for a dazzling display of genius and erudition. Indeed, it afterwards happened just as I expected; the whole neighbourhood looked upon me as a prodigy, confidently certain of my condescending to accept of their future *honour*, an election to the house of representatives. My return home was always hailed as a season of merriment and glee. Then oftentimes would I relate to the attentive circle wonders hitherto unheard of. The young and the gay were charmed with exaggerated adventures of the dissipated and impetuous. The middle aged man of settled disposition, caught with avidity recitals of intricate questions solved with mathematical precision. The aged would applaud with the epithet of "clever" such college regulations as prayers, admonitions, and advices, or the voluntary establishments o' prayer meetings, charitable associations, and bible societies among the "*religieux.*"

Every one had something to say or something to ask that savoured of his ordinary pursuits. I recollect one old woman in particular, to whom I happened in conversation to mention the word "*class.*" She was a methodist, and the fat wife of a meagre village apothecary. She no sooner heard the sound, than looking up in delight she exclaimed, "Well, now, that's clever,—that's clever;—and so, 'Genius, (meaning Eugenius,) and so you have *class meetings* at the college—dear me!—I knew you was always a good and *virtuous* young man; but who have you got as a *class leader?*"

"You mistake, madam," replied I, naturally amused at the singular idea, "you mistake the meaning of what I call class"——

"What!" interrupted she, "and is'nt it class meetings you've been talking to me about.—What, then, is this your class composed of,—what are its materials,—I really think it must be a queer compound any how."

Thinking to make her comprehend my meaning more clearly by using her own professional technicalities, I answered immediately, "Madam, I will endeavour to explain to you of what ingredients a class in college is composed, and then you will be able to form for yourself a very good estimate of its qualities and consistency. Since by far the greater part is made up of those whose brains are not remarkable for transparency, we may liken the whole to a receiver partly full of cloudy water, upon which a few drops of oil have been sprinkled, shining and swimming upon the surface, and distinguishable from the other surrounding liquid, as readily as genius is from minds of an ordinary capacity. As the oil is continually upon the top of the water, so you may perceive multitudes of dark looking particles adhering to the bottom of the receiver; these are what we call the very dregs of the class. But yet it is not all;—in addition let there be infused a small quantity of any effervescent powder, which, like the consequential fop or flippant beau, may foam and hop about,

——"full of sound and fury
Signifying nothing."——

you have little else now to do than add a small quantity of the spice of humour, and a slight superficial sprinkling of the nutmeg of morality, and you have a college class completely to my taste."

"There is nothing like it," have I heard many of my acquaintance observe, and consequently I expected to enjoy my college course with unalloyed delight. But it was not so. Every situation in life, however exalted, or however humble, is alike exposed to adversity. It rushes in the form of a blast upon the hill, or "like a torrent down upon the vale."

There is in college a certain sort of useless insignificant pest, called the professor. Without this gad-fly,—this Egyptian plague, hovering with ominous foreboding around the club-room of jovial hilarity, students would do well enough. But they are for ever buzzing about, and like artificial trout-flies are best distinguished by their different plumage. One was of a red remarkably bright, having a long ruby coloured snout, like the proboscis of an elephant. Another was as grey as a badger, and as thin as a wasp, with a nasal organ also of no diminutive dimensions. A third was always seen hovering about with his mate, a female; lord! but how she did sting And, the last we shall describe was likewise of a sable hue, but never offensive, except when irritated, or when he began to buzz, (as it not unfrequently happened,) for an hour at a time; lulling his hearers into sleep by the perfect monotony of his tones. Methought their narcotic influence was the effect of magic. I have oftentimes fancied that *he*, too, held communion with the "*fairy queen.*"

These ruthless and unaccommodating personages might have had, for aught I know, their amiable traits of character. But I have been too long a member of polite society, either in college or elsewhere, to think of bestowing due and unqualified praise upon any men. One only, of the four just described, have I fixed upon as my present hero. He was one of the four active members who composed the faculty and held the station of professor of mathematics. We shall hereafter designate him by the appellation of Professor P———; the same whose gallant assiduities to a certain lady we have previously mentioned. This latter character, also, will occupy no inconsiderable place in the many occurrences I shall have occasion to relate. She might, very properly, be styled the fifth professor in the college, and probably no one was more actively exercised than she, in scrupulous attendance upon her own department. We must, however, undeceive our readers, who have, no doubt, very naturally entertained the idea that she lectured the different classes upon *Rhetoric*. Such an opinion would have amounted to an absolute certainty, had we previously disclosed the circumstance, that, until the age of thirty-nine, she never once had captivated a suitor.

At this time the professor who happened probably to be of the same time of life, living in her mother's family, gradually approached nearer and nearer, even to the point of concentration; from words to acquaintance, from acquaintance to intimacy, from intimacy to love, and so on "*ad infinitum*," a distance of which we can have no definite conception. We leave it, therefore, to those whose imaginations are more vigorous than our own, to determine the lengths to which they actually went.

Of what might have been the behaviour of Miss S———, in these strange and hitherto untried circumstances, we have no authentic account. Every one, however, is so well acquainted with the prudery of that unaccountable creature, *an old maid*, as to render it unnecessary for us to invent a whole series of blushes, fainting fits, oh! ah! and alas's!!! which must naturally follow in such a course of events. It would be superfluous to repeat his *serio-comica* advances, and her literally *Parthian* retreats; his consequent discouragement, and her re-assuring fascinations. Suffice it that they were both thought to be deeply in love, and that is as far as we wish, or even dare, to assert.

In person, the lady had, undoubtedly, something to boast of; tall, dignified, and well proportioned; moving with elegance and ease, and always suitably and tastefully attired. To be sure

"Rich and rare were the gems she wore;"

that is, she appeared more than particularly solicitous to display the delicacy of her person, with the wise policy of hiding the deficiencies of her face. And well might she endeavour to avert every glance, that accidentally might wander in that direction. For such a countenance, or such an unfortunate disposition of features, even those who have seen the Gorgon Shield of Minerva, or the sour visages of the three destinies, can but partially conceive. The aspect of a fury combined with all her additional hideousness, rendered her horribly terrific. Vast strings of matted locks, which no art could torture into curls, resembled vipers coiled in venomous repose. "Oh for a thousand tongues," a thousand serpent's tongues to substitute in place of her's. The gaze of the basalisk was less to be feared, than the deadly glare of her pernicious eye. In short, the whole expression of her face presented the idea of contending elements; the gathering cloud upon her brow, the lightning of her eye, the thunder of her tongue, and the dread *Sirocco* of her breath, were such as portended devastation and pestilence. Her accomplished admirer, ——. But we shall have more leisure for his description in our next. At present let us conclude, encouraging those who may peruse this, our first attempt, with the expectation that the following occurrences are of a truly interesting nature.

EUGENIUS.

Translated for the Charleston Courier from the German.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD.

Amongst the Commercial Houses in Europe or elsewhere, which, from obscure origin, by discernment and advantageously embracing the opportunity, equally at the command of many others, by their prudent enterprises, upright proceedings, and particularly by contenting itself with a certain moderate profit in their immense concerns, have become great, flourishing, and powerful; the House of Rothschild certainly stands pre-eminent at the recent death of one, who was thought the richest Banker in Europe; (M. V. Bethman, in Frankfort,) when an inventory was taken of his estate, his property did not exceed 2,000,000 dollars; when, from infallible sources, the House of R. (or, more properly speaking, the Five Brothers,) possess, wholly unincumbered, 20,000,000 dollars, and through their immense influence may command 40,000,000 more.

Mayar A. Rothschild, their father, was born at Frankfort, in the Maine, in the year 1743.—He lost his parents when eleven years old, and being left in very indigent circumstances, he was put apprentice to a trade, in which situation he served some years, when he quit it, and commenced trafficking in a small way. About that time, a lucrative prospect opened itself for the connoisseurs of ancient coins and medals, wherein the great and the opulent made considerable selections and purchases, which induced Mr. R. to apply himself to this particular branch, and to acquire the necessary knowledge in order to make the proper selections. By dint of industry, he made thereby a decent living, and from his intercourse with the wealthy, procured himself such respectable acquaintances, as proved in the end of great advantage to him. Mr. R. at the same time fixed his mind to give the necessary knowledge required in a Counting-house, which soon obtained for him a situation in a respectable banking house in Hanover, in which he faithfully served several years—and, by diligence and strict economy, realized a small capital, when he returned to his native city, then married, and laid the foundation of the present establishment. His activity, knowledge, and strict integrity, soon obtained him credit and confidence, and an opportunity soon offered, which gave him a chance of extending his commercial views, by the Landgrave of Hesse, who had become acquainted with him by the purchase of ancient coins—and wherein he had always proved himself trusty and useful—appointing him his court agent. In this capacity, he subsequently rendered eminent services to the then Elector of Hesse—for while the person-

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Mr. Skinner, editor and proprietor of the American Farmer, published weekly, in Baltimore, offers for sale one half of that establishment, retaining to himself the editorship. Few, perhaps no periodicals, in our country, are better known, or more extensively patronised, than the American Farmer.

Achille Murat, the son of the late King of Naples, and nephew to Bonaparte, is now a practising attorney in Florida.

Silk Crop.—According to the latest accounts from the southern countries of Europe, where silk is a principal object of trade, all the silk worms are in a thriving condition and promises an abundant crop. In Smyrna, Broussa, and other parts of Asia Minor, no fears are entertained for this year's supply.

E. Britton, Esq. of Little Falls, has now more than *three hundred* swarms of bees, 200 of them young swarms, and all doing well.

It has been common for the last year, for Cabinet Makers, and others in New York, to exhibit ready made coffins in front of their warehouses for sale. By many this practice has been considered highly improper, and Mr. E. Houghton has announced that in future he shall discontinue the practice.

The travelling between New York and Boston, appears to have much increased the present season. Notwithstanding the additional boat, they all appear to be better filled than formerly. The new and splendid steam boat Benjamin Franklin, built by Capt. Bunker, senior, is nearly completed, and we understand is to run on this route.

Governor Williams, of South Carolina, living at Society Hill, on the Pee Dee River, spins annually nearly two hundred bales of Cotton, (his entire crop) into yarn, and ships it to Finch, Goodwin, & Co., New York, Agents for the Northern Factories, who say that Mr. Williams' yarn is reported to be the best in the United States, and that it is fabricated at an immense profit to the grower and spinner.

The Dandy Fever.—We understand, says the N. Y. Enquirer, the *Dandy* or *Dengue* fever has come to town. Two days ago a young man was taken ill somewhere in the neighborhood of the great toe. At first he thought nothing of it, a mere flea bite. But it waxed worse and worse, and he is actually laid up.

John Hubbs has been convicted of slandering Elijah House, at Saratoga, N. Y. by charging him with keeping false books as a merchant. He attempted to prove his charge, but failed. Damages, $1000.

The number of Physicians in Albany, N. Y. is stated, in the Directory, to be 30—and of Attorneys and Counsellors, 91.

A stalk of rye from the farm of Mr. Peter Jacobson, New-Dorp, Staten Island, has been taken up, measuring seven feet in length.

The raising of hops has been commenced in New-Brunswick; and a gentleman has come out from England for the express purpose of pursuing this business.

Mr. Robert Burns, at New Berlin, Union County, Penn. advertises, in the papers of that place, that he has discovered mines of silver, copper, lead and iron, in *seventeen* different places in Union county. He believes them to be rich, and proposes to form a company for the purpose of working them.

Reports from different parts of the country state, that this season, the bears appear to be unusually numerous and destructive. A few days ago, a farmer at Springfield, Mass. near the Bellete, discovered one very near his house, with two cubs, and in attempting to shoot them, was literally torn to pieces by one of them, which rushed upon him from behind.

A pugilist dying lately in London, there was a boxing-match for the benefit of the widow, which raised a handsome sum.

People become ill by drinking healths: he who drinks the health of every body, drinks away his own, unless he drinks them in water from a pure spring.

The Vermont Salt Company has bored to the depth of 334 feet. The lowest strata are slate and lime stone.

At a late trial in the high court of justiciary in Scotland, Peter Henderson, a stamper in the general post office, at Edinburgh, was convicted, on his own confession, of having, upon several occasions, abstracted money from letters, and was sentenced for execution on the 16th ult.

Mr. J. H. Buckingham, the Junior editor of the Boston Courier, has retired from his connection with that paper, with a view to pursuits more congenial to his health and feelings. The Courier will be conducted as heretofore by the senior Mr. Buckingham.

The editor of the Milledgeville Recorder, states that "the district of country round Milledgeville, including a territory of forty or fifty miles square, is indebted to the banks to the amount of two millions of dollars!"

A hungry Scotchman took up a raw egg, cracked the shell, and was raising it to his mouth, when his ear was suddenly saluted by the shrill pipe of an unborn chicken. "Ye spoke too late," cried Sawney, and down went the pullet, feathers and all.

Calves, it is said, will thrive better if not suffered to eat any grass the first year. They will ween better if kept out of sight and hearing of their dams.

The Anglo-Merino sheep will carry its fleece in all its strength and beauty three years.

In Charleston, S. C. there is a permanent and splendid Ice House, which has cost 15,000 dollars, is capable of containing the cargoes of four large ships.

Such are the enormous sleeves now worn by the Parisian belles, and such is the place they consequently occupy, that a box at the Opera, which usually contained six, will now, it is said, only accommodate four ladies, fashionably attired.

Caterpillars can easily be destroyed. Put a brush on the end of a rod, or pole, and wash the nests from the trees, while the worms are in them, with strong soap suds. The suds will instantly kill every caterpillar, large or small, that is wet with it, and at the same time help to freshen and invigorate the tree.

Sea Sand, when used as a top dressing upon grass land, either alone or with mould, never fails to bring forth, for a succession of seasons, a very sweet and valuable herbage.

In sinking a well in Twiggs county, Georgia, coal has been found. It is said to ignite easily, and to possess the properties common to the coal of England.

The small, yellow speckled bugs, which infest cucumbers and melons, may be destroyed by making light blazing fires in the gardens several evenings. The bugs will fly into the blaze and be burnt to death.

A little vinegar, added to cream, will greatly assist in bringing butter. Lemon juice, also, is said to be very good; say one lemon to a churning of 8 or 10 pounds of butter. Churning is sometimes difficult in consequence of the thickness of the cream. In such cases it is recommended to mix new milk (as much as there is cream) with the *cream*, which will save much labor in churning.

The prospects of an abundant wheat harvest in Ontario County, New-York, seem to have been blasted, according to the Ontario Repository. Farmers throughout the state have felt gloomy forebodings of disappointment; but though they may prove partially warranted in some instances, we believe that the harvest generally, will be a plentiful one.

A company of French comedians, 29 in number, arrived at Boston on the 25th ult. in the ship Alibree, from New Orleans.

A certificate is published, stating that a horse in Canajoharie, four years and two months old, weighs 15 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs. Horses commonly weigh about 8 cwt.

The brig Samuel & John, arrived at New-York from Lisbon, has a living Cameleon on board, and 8000 leeches.

A Rattlesnake, four and a half feet long and seven inches in circumference, was killed by Mr. Benjamin Leversch, of Peekskill, New-York, on the 16th ult. When first discovered, it was about four feet distant, in a jumping position; but having a gun with him, it received the contents, which almost severed it. On raising it from the ground, a rabbit, almost full grown, which it had swallowed, fell from it. It had ten rattles.

The wheat crop, near Lyons, N. Y. is half destroyed by the *rust*.

The Students of Schenectady College, have forsworn the use of liquors. They have had a temperance meeting and the usual resolutions.

Mozart's widow, who had been married to a gentleman in Copenhagen, has lately lost her second husband; one of his sons is a musical teacher and composer of no great eminence; the other is a merchant at Milan.

Mr. Wallack took a benefit on Monday evening, at the Chatham Garden theatre, in N. York. His bill was King John, and a grand dramatic *Masquerade*, in which ladies and gentlemen were invited to mingle, after the tragedy.

The Theatre in Salem, Mass. has been leased to the trustees of the Tremont [Boston] theatre. They are to supply the stage with a good company of stock actors, to reside in Salem, and from time to time, will engage such stars as may be thought attractive.

A small detachment of recruits for the military post at Houlton, arrived at Penobscot, on the 20th inst. from Portland.

Mrs. Earle, an elderly lady, who was the last surviving descendant, in a direct line, from the immortal author of Paradise Lost, died at her lodgings in Bennet-street, Blackfriars' lately. She had a large collection of works which once belonged to her illustrious relation, Milton.

It is stated, that Mrs. Hemans, so long distinguished as the first poetess of the age, intends to make Edinburgh her place of residence.

The U. S. sloop of war *Hornet*, Capt. Claxton, sailed from Pensacola, on the 20th ult. and the U. S. schr. *Shark*, Lieut. M'Keever, on the 25th, on a cruize.

The Bath, Eng. Chronicle records the following rare instance of honor and integrity:—The debts of Messrs. Wm. Herbert & Co. bankers, of Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, (who, under peculiar circumstances, suspended payment in 1813,) will be paid in *full with interest* to the present time.

Is it not an error to call Africans 'men of color,' when in fact we are the men of color, and they the men of no color; they absorbing and we reflecting the rays of light? If complexion be accounted for by climate, would that contingency affect the color at birth, or give a predisposition for it?

The July term of the Delaware county Court commenced its session in Chester, on Monday, the 28th inst. The Hon. Isaac Darlington, President, and John Pierce and Joseph Engle, Associate Judges, were present.

A man named Thomas P. Hamell, aged about 40 years, died in the street near the house of Refuge, on Sunday last, from an imprudent use of cold water.

The persons employed in the extensive Coach Factory of Robert B. Campfield, Esq. Newark, N. J. on his retirement from business, presented him with a *Gold Snuff Box*, in testimony of their esteem for his inflexible integrity and private worth.

A colored man, employed by the town constable of Wilmington, N. C. to shoot dogs, under the orders of the commissioners of that town, accidentally shot a Mrs. O'Neall, on the evening of the 17th instant. Her wounds are painful, but not dangerous. The commissioners have adopted precautions against the recurrence of such accidents.

The John Bull says, a tremendous shower fell upon the crowd at Ascot, who continued the verse of the national anthem, "Long to reign over us," under cover of an army of umbrellas.

The body of a drowned man was found floating on the Delaware, a short distance below Burlington, on Monday evening. A golden ring was found in his pocket, but nothing by which his person could be identified.

The people of Wilmington, N. C. were roused from sleep, about an hour after midnight, on the 21st instant, by the *ringing* of the fire bell. A workshop belonging to a colored man, and two small negro houses, were burnt. The fire is said to have arisen from the carelessness of an individual.

The Wheeling Gazette of the 26th inst. says —"On Monday night last, the steamboat Speedwell, on her way up, struck a snag about ten miles below this place and was sunk. Her cargo, consisting principally of sugar and rags, has been taken out, and has sustained but little injury."

On Saturday morning last, the barn of Mr. Foster, innkeeper in Fitzwilliam, N. H. was struck by lightning, and three horses, two of which belonged to the Keene and Worcester stage line, and one to the Boston and Keene old line was killed. Several swine were also killed, and considerable other damage done.

On Sunday last, near Geneva, N. Y. one George Chapman, killed a mulatto of the name of Daniel Wright, by deliberately splitting his head with four cuts of a spade while lying down.

At Wheeling, Va. the *manufacturing system gains ground*. A new rope-walk has been built by J. W. Berry, who manufactures ropes from Manilla grass.

A late London paper says, Mr. Macready took his benefit on Friday at Drury Lane, but was so ill that he could not appear. This is the first instance of such an occurrence in the dramatic world.

A Camp Meeting will commence on the 1st of September next, and continue one week, at Samuel Lovell's woods, near Crosswicks, N. J.

Dr. R. M. Patterson, of the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted the appointment of professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Virginia.

It is said, in the Edenton, N. C. Gazette, that if the farmers have any cause of complaint, this season, it must be the insufficiency of their barns to contain the produce of the fields, and the consequent expense and trouble of erecting additions.

Paris is said to be inundated with English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish professors, each decrying the other's method of teaching English, which some of them undertake to teach perfectly in twelve lessons.

Mr. Clay arrived at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 19th inst.

The Hon. Hedge Thompson, member of Congress from New Jersey, died on the 23d inst. of a pulmonary disease; creating another vacancy to be filled at the Autumnal election.

The workmen who turned out last week at Paterson, N. J. had not yet returned to their employments. It was estimated that two hundred of these men, with their families, were in the village, without occupation.

The Miner's Journal advertises for 500 laborers and fifty-three horse teams, wanted at the Schuylkill coal mines, where constant employment and good wages may be had.

A man was arrested on Wednesday, in Brooklyn, N. Y. on a charge of ill-treating his wife, and was ordered to find bail for his good behaviour. Being unable to obtain the necessary bail, he was committed to prison, where he shortly after committed suicide, by hanging himself with his pocket handkerchief.

In Philadelphia the number of deaths amounted to 127—Adults 47—Children 80—54 of whom were under one year of age.

The number of deaths during the past week in Baltimore, was 56—30 of whom were under one year of age.

The whole number of deaths in New-York last week amounted to 115—of whom 28 were men, 15 women, 36 boys, and 36 girls—58 were under five years of age.

The Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The article on our first page, called "College Reminiscences," was in press and worked off before we discovered what we now believe to be the case, that the allusions are to real persons, and not to the mere offspring of fancy.—Much as we admire, and are disposed to promote the cultivation of, talent, we cannot consent that our paper shall in any way be made a vehicle of personal abuse. We must withhold the publication of No. 2 until the writer satisfies us that his intention is not to wound the feelings of individuals.

"Fits and Starts, No. 2," confirms our desire for a continuation of the series.

Biographiana, is a well written article, but a little reflection will satisfy the author that its publication would be highly improper.

R. has our thanks for the communications he has furnished this week.

The article by N. A. is too barren of incident to prove interesting.

If "Augustus" would but for

"A moment think
What meagre profits spring from pen and ink,"

we are sure he would not again trouble us.

We commiserate the hapless condition of poor *B.* but fear the publication of his *poetical* address to "Eliza," would not move the heart of that obdurate fair one. We give two lines, however, that the world may know how pathetically the gentle swain has implored her compassion:

"Therefore, Eliza, do some pity take,
Oh do, for heaven and humanity's sake."

Mr. Wm. A. Mendenhall, having relinquished the agency of the *Saturday Evening Post*, and *Casket*, at Wilmington, (Del.) and its vicinity, Mr. Joshua Harlan has obligingly consented to afford his friendly services in that capacity, and is authorised to settle all business connected with those publications at that place.

HARVEST HOME.

Since our last, we have observed in several papers notices of celebrations in many counties east of the mountains, under the title of "Harvest Home," a day of enjoyment among the farmers, in which they repay themselves for several weeks of severe application to business, make amends for their deprivation of the 4th of July celebration, and likewise express gratitude for an abundant supply of the fruits of the field.

We know of no celebration which commends itself more to the judgment than this of our farmers. It is one that carries along with it a sense of gratitude for extensive favors, and a desire that enjoyments may be held within reasonable restraints. The mingling of individuals from different sections of a county, gives to the older an opportunity of discussing concerns that appertain to the general weal, and affords the young means to extend and improve acquaintances, and conspires also, with other circumstances, to give an importance to the business of agriculture, and elevate it in the estimation of the young, who are too apt to imbibe false ideas of the value of professions and employments, and entertain notions of reputable modes of obtaining a living, that after experience will not justify.—This is the error of our country, and has caused more tears to parents and pains to children, than any single mistake that has been made in the calculations for life.

There is, we believe, no mode of obtaining a living in this country, more reputable, more accordant with a true taste, more contributing to general health, or friendly to a long life, than that of an *Agriculturist*—in plain Pennsylvania English, a *Farmer*—one who lays open the bosom of the earth in the spring, scatters thereupon the seed, watches and aids its progress to perfection, gathers in the harvest, supplies the wants of the community, and in his own produce finds the means of supplying his family's requirement. Other occupations are precarious: they may, indeed, by a combination of favorable circumstances, enrich suddenly and surprisingly; but more frequently the result is bankruptcy, and they condemn to incessant harassing, to anxiety for means to promote business, and sometimes for the very support of life—while the farmer *ensures* the necessaries and comforts, and may, by diligence, enjoy the *luxuries* of the times.

Those things are rarely considered by our friends of the interior: they know nothing of the difficulties of maintaining their children, because bare maintenance is easy; and hence they look with feelings of envy on the showy wealth of the city merchant, who, they imagine, has amassed riches, as a natural and certain effect of his profession; and they almost wonder that every body is not crowding into that avenue to wealth. They hear of the success, they see occasionally the carriage and retinue of one who has, by toil and application, acquired the envied elevation, but they have not the means of ascertaining the vast number of those who, by the constant changes of business, the peril of sea, miscalculations, and the thousand natural shocks that trade is heir to, have lost the amount of their vested funds, the best years of their life, suffered unjustly in reputation, and are left, in approaching age, with numerous dependents and delicate appetites, without the wonted means of support, deficient in the activity that *new* business requires, and destitute of credit to prosecute former callings. Should this happen to only one in ten, instead of nearly 4 in 5, how careful should parents be in directing their children to a choice of profession, when, if the chance of great wealth is less, the certainty of handsome support is evident—when, if there is no very brilliant rewards for the greatest effort, there is nothing contemptible even in the most ordinary station.

What we say of the mercantile profession is not from any want of proper respect for the high character of gentlemen who are engaged in it throughout our seaport towns, but from a consciousness that the situation of the world is such, at the present moment, that no reasonable hope can be entertained that commerce will renew its strength among us, and be to its worshippers the dispenser of golden showers, as it was at one period. The chances of even moderate success are, by the state of Europe and North America, very greatly diminished, and still more lessened, by the astonishing rush on the profession which is continually made. The place where merchants most do congregate, is crowded with candidates for wealth, and, unluckily, like the political course, the number that succeed bears a most pitiful proportion to that of those who are left far in the rear of their most chastened hopes. The merchants of this country, taken as a body, are among the most high-minded and honorable men that the nation possesses; but that character, while it is most enviable, does not prevent misfortunes.

The very considerable decline in mercantile business, and the great increase in the number of those who are to share in its limited profits, are not the only reasons that should operate with our country friends to make their children "tillers of the soil." The means of education are now abundantly diffused, and that education has recently been directed towards improving the most practical parts of husbandry, so that labour is essentially lightened, and its toil deprived of the power of weariness. Science is now seen mingling in the walks and labors of the husbandman, and multiplying the hundred fold products of his field. Chemistry, once the handmaid of magic, that gave to the astonished gazer subjects of awe and fear, has come down from her eminence of useless admiration, and bent to the profitable and valuable business of common life, repaying the laborer now in enlarged products for the time his predecessors lost in gazing at her mysterious operations. All circumstances that tend to diffuse true science, and reward with the greatest effect manual labor, are entirely favorable to the cause of husbandry, because, as we have already hinted, hitherto it has been the prevailing error of the farmers of our country, that they have esteemed labour and learning as only fitted for some of the *professions*.

The learned professions, it is evident, are still more superabundantly supplied than the mercantile—hundreds every year quit the law or medicine to gain sustenance in some other mode; but the thousand outstretched fields of our State, the vast unreclaimed possessions of the western counties, invite population, and turn none but the idle and the dissipated away. The markets of cities or towns may not, in consequence of a competition among sellers, and an absence of foreign demands, tend to give a superfluity of money to the farmer, but even what the city refuses to purchase must, while it remains on hand, be a means of present support. And the continual consciousness of a present supply, the absence of those harassing concernments for comforts, will tend in an eminent degree to beget and encourage an equanimity of temper and hopes, infinitely more valuable to the possessor than mountains of wealth. The sober sunshine of declining years finds such men capable of enjoying the comforts of life, and gathering sources of delight in the retrospection of youth's successful labors. Children rise up like olive branches around their tables, and *call* them—nay, *make* them blessed.

It is in such views of a farmer's life that we find much for commendation in the "Harvest Home" celebrations that have yearly place in parts of our State. They reward industrious application, ensure future attentions, strengthen the link of friendship, multiply pleasant connections, enlarge the sphere of knowledge and usefulness, promote generous and profitable emulation, and minister in an eminent degree to a high appreciation of the "first of arts."

We may say, changing the language of the poet,

Let Pennsylvanians venerate the plough;
So with superior boon shall their rich soil
Become the exhaustless granary of the world.

We are aware that some objections may be made against the recent "Harvest Home" celebrations, inasmuch as they have been made subservient to party purposes that may be regretted as an evil; but charity will also find much in the spirit of the times to excuse the character given to the meetings; and besides, as party spirit has obtained such a pre-eminence, and must for a short time continue in full exercise, it is less to be regretted that those who cannot think alike upon an all-absorbing subject, should separate, till the cause of their disagreement shall have passed away, and then they may meet without those heart-burnings or uncicatrized wounds that personal collision would have caused.

The following note was endorsed on the New Orleans post bill of July 4, received at Washington on Sunday last:

"The Postmaster and every one of his assistants are sick with a raging fever, called Spanish Fever. Half of the citizens in town are laid up with the same sickness; it is considered the greatest epidemic ever experienced in Louisiana."

Since the New York papers announced that the Dexter had arrived there, without visiting us by the way, some of our friends, with a laudable anxiety for the credit of Philadelphia, have informed us that such is not the case. Several persons here, we are assured, have been attacked by it.—They call it the *thumb-nail fever*, because, in every instance, the twinge with which it commences, has been first felt in that part of the body.

GUATEMALA.—By the schooner Elizabeth, Captain Allen, says the Baltimore Gazette of yesterday, just arrived from Omoa, we have the agreeable intelligence, that a Treaty of Peace was concluded between St. Salvadore and Guatemala, on the fourth of June.

We have now hopes that the immense resources of the new Republic will be brought into action, by which the mercantile world will be greatly benefitted, and no part of it more so than the United States.

THE MUTINY AT RIO JANEIRO.

The Colossus, from Rio Janeiro, has reached Boston. Capt. Besson informs that it is difficult to give an adequate description of the bloody scene which occurred on account of the mutiny. Women and children were in the barracks when the foreign troops were fired upon. A passenger afterwards saw 80 dead bodies in one heap.—The killed were stripped, and thrown promiscuously into a common grave.

There were a great number of foreign troops in the city; and those not in the barracks appear to have been armed, and to have made a successful struggle. The firing on the day Capt. B. sailed, was in the direction of the palace, and it was believed the Brazilians were endeavoring to regain possession of it.

The palace was understood to have been taken by the Royal Foreign Guards.—*Bost. Pal.*

The depth of rain which fell during the last month, as indicated by the rain guage kept in the Philadelphia Labyrinth Garden, on Arch street, was 5 51-100 inches, and June, 3 39-100 inches. THOMAS SMITH,
August 1st, 1828. Gardener.

MARRIED.

On the 31st of July, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. ANDREW GILKINSON, merchant, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of the late Jacob Ancuff, deceased, all of Montgomery county, Pa.

On Wednesday, the 23d ult. at New York, by the Rev. Wm. Parkinson, Mr. THOMAS C. AFFLICK, of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA ANN DAVIDSON, of New York.

By the Rev. A. T. Keys, Mr. JACOB LEVY, of Richmond, Va. to Miss MARTHA EZEKIEL, of this city.

On Thursday, 24th ult. by the Rev. John L. Dagg, EDWARD DOLLEY, to PENNINAH GARDEN, all of this city.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER, to Miss ESTHER MARY M'GILL, all of this city.

On Wednesday, the 23d ult. by Joshua S. Barr, Esq. Mr. THOMAS RIDGELY, Merchant of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH S. daughter of the late Mr. David Peacock, of Northampton Township, Burlington county, New Jersey.

On the 17th ult. at Baltimore, by the Rev. Greenbury Ridgely, JAMES L. RIDGELY, Esq. to Miss JANE A. B. eldest daughter of Col. Joseph Jamison.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Vanpelt, Mr. JOHN B. SAMMONS, of this city, to Miss RHODA, daughter of Mr. Edward Elbert, of Maryland.

At Andrewsia, Del. on Thursday evening, 24th ult. by the Rev. Pierce Connelly, HARRY CONNELLY and ELIZA, eldest daughter of ROBERT ANDREWS.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, EDMUND LEE ELLIES, Esq. of Staten Island, N. Y. to JANE, eldest daughter of John Worrall of this city, formerly merchant of the city of Limerick, Ireland.

At New Haven, Ct. WILLIAM F. LYNCH, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss VIRGINIA, daughter of the late Com. John Shaw.

DIED.

On the 30th ult. Mrs. MARY LORT, widow of the late John Lort, Carpenter, in the 75th year of her age.

On the 30th ult. FREDERICK BAKNHOLT, in the 50th year of his age.

On the 12th ult. on board the ship Lewis, from New Orleans, Mr. SOLOMON RODGERS, a resident of this city.

On Wednesday, the 23d ult. in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. MARY LOXLEY, relict of the late Capt. Benjamin Loxley, Jr. deceased.

Suddenly, on the 25th ult. at Baltimore, in the 30th year of his age, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, late of Philadelphia.

On the 25th ult. at 2 o'clock, ROBERT M'MULLIN, Esq. of the District of Southwark, in the 73d year of his age.

On Saturday morning, the 26th of July, at 2 o'clock, after a long and tedious illness, MARY, wife of Mr. THOMAS SIMPSON, in the 29th year of her age.

On the 28th ult. Miss HELEN DONALDSON, daughter of John Donaldson, Esq.

On the 25th ult. Mr. JAMES KITCHEN, in the 59th year of his age.

On the 25th ult. at Sweetbriar, at the seat of her father, LUCY BRECK, only child of Samuel Breck, Esq. aged 21 years.

On Sunday, 27th ult. Mr. JOHN SMITH, aged 51 years.

On sixth day afternoon, 7th mo. 25th, 1828, at the residence of his brother, Alexander Derbyshire, in Bucks county, Township of Lower Makefield, after a painful illness of a few weeks, THOMAS DERBYSHIRE, late of this city, in the 56th year of his age.

On the 28th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Abel Matthias.

On the 27th ult. ELIZABETH, daughter of Anne Whittle, aged 24 years.

On the 24th ult. EUPHEMIA GIBBS, daughter of Aaron Vanaradall, aged 10 months.

On the 24th ult. JOHN DESILVER, infant son of Mr. John Collins.

Suddenly, on the 25th ult. at Bridgeton, West New Jersey, Doctor FRANCIS G. BREWSTER, aged 52 years, long a respectable inhabitant of that place.

On Monday, 28th ult. very suddenly, Mrs. JULIA FRIES, consort of Mr. John Fries, and daughter of Mr. Nicholas Le Huray, in the 21st year of her age.

On Monday morning, the 28th ultimo, BENJAMIN EVANS, the youngest son of Mr. B. M. Evans, printer, in the 5d year of his age.

In Springfield township, Delaware county, on Sunday morning last, Mr. JOHN LOWNES, long a respectable farmer of that township.

On the 26th ult. near New Hope, of the Typhus Fever, Mrs. JOICE MARSEILLES, relict of the late John H. Marseilles, in the 56th year of her age. And on the Tuesday following, of the same complaint, NARAH MARSEILLES, in the 58th year of her age, daughter of the above.

On the 14th ult. at St. Louis, Missouri, of a pulmonary disease, Mrs. ANN REBECCA, consort of Dr. Richard G. Ridgely, and only child of Nicholas Rush Ridgely, whose death has been recently noticed; both late of Baltimore.

On Tuesday evening, at New York, in the 45th year of his age, Captain WILLIAM H. CROSDALE, formerly a ship master out of that port.

At Laguira, on the 10th of July, Mr. JAMES DALLETT, son of Mr. Elijah Dallett, of this city.

On the 30th of June, at Coreudelet, near Jefferson Barracks, Mobile, Lieut. PLATT R. GREEN, of the 5th Regiment U. S. Infantry. He was formerly of Plattsburg, N. Y.

In Dresden, Maine, Capt. FRANCIS POLERECZKY, aged 98, son of the celebrated Count Polereczky, who was a major of the Polish forces in the American Revolution, under the Duke of Lawens, and who is still living at an advanced age in Dresden. Capt. P. sickened on his passage home from the West Indies in the brig of which he was master, and expired in a few days after his arrival in the bosom of his affectionate and connected family. He was greatly esteemed and universally beloved in life, and his early death is deeply lamented by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances.

At Washington city, on Monday, the 21st ult. after a protracted indisposition, Mr. JOHN C. STEINER, for several years past a clerk in the Treasury Department of the United States, a gentleman of the strictest integrity and virtue, leaving a wife and family to lament his untimely loss, to them irreparable.

On the 21st ult. in Richmond, Va. Mr. MERRIT M. ROBINSON, a member of the bar, a gentleman long a resident of Richmond, much respected for his accomplishments and virtues, and much beloved for his social and amiable qualities.

At New Hampton, N. H. 20th May last, Mrs. PATIENCE CONNER, and on the 27th June, Mr. PHILIP CONNER, her husband. Mrs. C. was born in May 1751, and Mr. C. in June, the same year. They were married in 1770. They were born in the same town—died in the same year, nearly in the same month, each in the month and nigh the day of their respective births—after enjoying uninterrupted health for 58 years.

Drowned in the Delaware, on the 29th ult. from on board the schr. Tower, Mr. DANIEL M'NEAL, of Ireland. The deceased with a party of friends, had just set out on a fishing expedition to the Banks, when this unfortunate circumstance occurred. Any information respecting his body, will be thankfully received by Thomas O'Rourke or Wm. McClaherty.

HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS may be had at the Tontine Coffee House, Wall street, New York, at 37 1-2 cents the night, or 1 50 to 2 dollars a week.

The house affords every convenience of a regular hotel—Meals are given at any time, from a bill of fare, and no charge but for what is ordered. Aug. 2—3m

The Conversation in Walnut street
CONCLUDED.

Williams—I have examined the teeth of five thousand persons, and I am clearly of opinion, that if room was given them to grow in any way they would not decay.

Physician—If I wanted any information upon the teeth, I would not desire better authority than the opinion of a man who had examined them to five thousand months. B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.

Office No. 82 North Fourth street, above Race. july 26—tf

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Laffecteur, prepared and sold by Frederic A. Kleet, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 24—6mo

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER
AT THE OFFICE OF THE S. E. POST,
No. 122 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office

BOOK KEEPING.

T. M'LANAHAN most respectfully announces to young GENTLEMEN of this city, that he continues his TUITION in the science and practice of BOOK KEEPING, by double entry, in all its modern minutiæ.

The term for a course is one month, 1½ hours each day, which time, with moderate application, is more than sufficient to acquire a competent knowledge of the Art, when the method style used, is taken from the real business routine of the Counting House, under the tuition of a practical and efficient accountant—To which fact more than one hundred persons have voluntarily testified.

Gentlemen interested, are invited to call and examine for themselves, which will supercede further details, and fully demonstrate the efficiency of the above proposition. Office, No. 61 Arcade. The most eligible situation in the city. Aug. 2—3*

LAND INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
AND HOUSE OF
General Information, Office of Loans, &c.

WE have for the last three years been engaged in the Sale, Letting, Agency, Commission, Collecting, and Mercantile Intelligence Business, viz:—For the sale of improved and unimproved Lands, Farms, Building Lots, Houses, &c. in all parts of the State, the Union, and adjoining Territories, where owners and others concerned in Lands, &c. can send a description of their property, prices and terms of payment, to be recorded in books kept for that purpose, and thereby enable purchasers to acquire information respecting Real Estate, and to effect sales if required; to act as Agent for letting Houses, Stores, Farms, and other property; to procure Money on Bond and Mortgage; to attend to all Agencies connected with the different State Offices; to make inquiries for Lands that have been sold by the Comptroller for taxes that remain unpaid, and let the owners know the result, if required, and the sum necessary to redeem the same; to act as agent in buying and selling Merchandize, Household Furniture, Country Produce, &c.; to procure Mechanic and respectable Mercantile situations for young and middle-aged men, from the Country and in the City; also, Partners in all kinds of City business.

Persons wishing for necessary information on any of the above, or any other kind of business, will please enclose us $1, when the requisite information will be promptly transmitted them; and on effecting a sale of Country property, or an exchange, one per cent. will be charged.

Persons wishing for situations in the city will please enclose us 2 dollars, and as soon as we obtain such situations, immediate information will be transmitted them, and 3 dollars more will be charged on their commencing business.

For searching State Offices 2 Dollars.

On effecting Loans on Mortgage, a reasonable commission will be charged.

Postage on every letter must be paid, or else no attention will be paid to the business; this rule will be strictly enforced in all cases. It will be always necessary to have correct maps of large tracts of land, left in the Office, that are registered for sale, &c.

There is no office in this City conducted upon the same principle and system as this; and it is the general opinion of our citizens and others, that it will be a great accommodation, not only to proprietors, but also to different local Land Agents in the various sections of the State, the Union and adjoining Territories, as well as all who may have business here. The local situation of this city, as being the most enterprising, and greatest seaport City in the Union, and where at all seasons there is a great resort of persons, not only from all parts of the United States, but from every part of the globe—being the great thoroughfare from the east and the south, to the west and the north, seems to demand an establishment of this kind. We therefore hope our exertions and promptitude will meet with a commensurate support. PALMER & FARMER,
No. 196 Fulton street.

N. B. Young and middle-aged men, of education and talents, will at all times find lucrative situations and business. A number of Partners and Clerks are wanted to fill respectable Commercial vacancies, Druggist shops, &c.

Also, five thousand men to work on the Canals, where great wages are given.

DANIEL PALMER, Proprietor.
New York, July 15, 1828. Aug. 2—3m

LEGHORN,
STRAW BONNET & SHOE WAREHOUSE.
GEORGE W. M'CLELLAND,

OF the late Firm of HAUSE & M'CLELLAND, has taken the Store, No. 162 Market street, up stairs, next door to Thomas Elmes' Hat store, where he offers for sale, on liberal terms, a general assortment of superior style LEGHORNS, consisting of Bolivars, Plats and Crowns, Gipsies', Misses', Men's, Boys', &c.

Also, a general assortment of City Manufactured and Eastern Shoes, Boots, &c. Aug. 2—3t

PAPER WAREHOUSE.
S. POTTER,
No. 6 South Third street,

UP STAIRS, has just received a large assortment of Papers, among which are,
120 Reams Medium Printing, good quality.
100 " Double Medium do.
100 " Letter Paper, from superfine hot pressed to common.
100 " Fine Medium Printing.
75 " Folio Post Writing Paper.
Medium and Royal Copperplate do.
Bank Note and Lottery Ticket Paper.
Demy Writing Paper.
100 Reams Cap Writing, various qualities.
Blank Books, various sizes.
Ink Powder, Black and Red Ink.
Together with a general assortment of School Books and Stationary, at the most reduced prices.

PRINTING PRESS.

ALSO, for sale, a second-hand Printing Press, in good order, for sale cheap. Aug. 2—4t

PARDON DAVIS'
SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 134 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

WHICH is now vacated, will be re-opened on Monday, the 25th of August next, where are taught, to a limited number of pupils, all the branches of a Classical English Education, calculated to enlarge and refine the mind, and fit it for active life and intellectual enjoyment.

Arrangements are in preparation for the formation of evening Classes of young ladies and young gentlemen, as separate meetings.

Also, P. DAVIS gives notice that he will receive subscriptions and communications for "THE JUVENILE REPERTORY," a semi-monthly periodical, at 1 dollar per annum, intended as a class book for reading in Schools, to supply the place of those which, having been long used, have become stale, uninteresting, and of course unprofitable. Aug. 2—1f

THE MUSEUM
Of Foreign Literature and Science,
No. 74, FOR AUGUST, 1828,

IS THIS DAY published by E. LITTELL, 68 Chesnut street.

CONTENTS.

The Omnipresence of the Deity. From Blackwood's Magazine.

Von Hammer's History of the Ottoman Empire.—From the Monthly Review.

Lines to Mrs. Hemans. From Blackwood's Magazine.

The Dying Improvisatore. From the New Monthly Magazine.

Narrative of the War in Spain and Portugal. From Blackwood's Magazine.

Mr. Moore. From the Athenæum.

Mr. Wordsworth. From the same.

Peter the Great, and the Shipwreck. From the Amulet.

Mr. Cobbett. From the Athenæum.

The Death of Saint Louis. From the Literary Souvenir.

Bremer's Travels. From the Retrospective Review.

Treling's Narrative of the Irish Rebellion. From the Monthly Review.

Coxe's Life of Marlborough. From the Quarterly Review.

Columbus, on Viewing the New World. From the London Weekly Review.

The Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews. From the Athenæum.

The American Forest Girl. From the London Weekly Review.

Miscellany.—Police of France; Madness of a whole Family; Bishop Warburton; Lord Sandwich, The Pamphleteer; The Companion; Diary of Thomas Bates.

This work is published monthly, at $3 per annum. july 26—tf

STUMPS.

ALL Persons whose upper front teeth, which have been allowed to press one against another, and to fall into a ruinous state of decay, and particularly if any of them are broken off, or near it; such persons would do well to apply to the Advertiser, and have Teeth fixed in the mouth upon the stumps, which can be done without pain. It is the best and cheapest way known, the way nearest to nature, and never injures the adjoining Teeth.

The Advertiser writes daily in the Chronicle, upon the preservation of the Teeth, and publishes something new every Saturday, or every other Saturday.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist,
Aug. 2—3m Office, No. 122 North Fourth street.

FOR SALE,

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situate in Moreland Township, Montgomery county, 14 miles from Philadelphia, on the eastern road, quarter of a mile above Willow Grove, containing 15 acres of excellent land. The improvements are a two story stone House, 2 rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, and 3 rooms on the second; a good frame barn, and other out-buildings; a never failing pump of good water at the door, and stone vaulted cave is attached.

Likewise on the premises is a young thriving apple orchard, and

age, in the year 1806, was obliged to quit his territory, on account of the approach of the French army, Mr. R. succeeded to secure, but not without personal danger, through prudent management, a large proportion of the Elector's private funds, which would have inevitably become a prey to Napoleon, and conscientiously administered them for the benefit of the Elector. His affairs now assumed a high standing, through government loans; about which time he concluded a loan with the court of Denmark for 3,000,000 dollars.

In the year 1812 Mr. R. died. Seeing his end approaching, he summoned his ten children to his bedside, and after giving them his parental benediction, exhorted them, under a solemn promise, never to change their religious creed; and strenuously recommended to his sons to observe amongst each other an inviolable union. And never has a father's admonition been more strictly attended to—for it is a very remarkable trait, characteristic of this family, that its male members, at every transaction of consequence, do as it were consult the words of their departed sire, and very often remind each other of his prudent advice, fostered through wisdom and experience, and never utter his name without reverence.—The arrangements which the house of Rothschild entered into in 1813, respecting some very extensive money transactions, has given it its present standing in the commercial world. Whilst it may be here remarked, that in the course of twelve years they, through their mediation and interest, and with their own means, entered into contracts to furnish by loans and subsidies the immense sum of 600,000,000 dollars to the different courts in Europe, without taking into consideration the by no means inconsiderable sums advanced on account of French indemnifications. How the house of Rothschild could furnish such extensive means during this period has no doubt been a question with many commercial men and politicians. When it is, however, taken into consideration, that the result of extensive operations does not solely depend on the chances taken at some favorable moment, but in this instance, rather on the fundamental maxims always pursued by the house. It would then appear, that the great success of their speculations principally hinged on those maxims, which were, as before stated, that the five Brothers did conduct their business in uninterrupted harmony amongst themselves, and with the strictest integrity—which was the golden rule their dying parent bequeathed, that they jointly deliberated upon every transaction—and wherein each enjoyed an equal share. And although residing far apart from each other for years, this did, in no instance, infringe on their adopted principles, but must have proved in fact, beneficial to all, as it gave each hand the undeniable advantage to watch the movements of the Court where he was located, make the necessary preparations for the speculations which were to be entered into, and then communicate the result to the General Concern. The second maxim which the house of Rothschild took into view was, as before stated, to be satisfied with a moderate advance on their operations—always to keep them within certain bounds, and so far as human foresight and prudence would admit, to be independent of the sport of chance. By strictly adhering to such undeviating principles, they have no doubt acquired that lofty station they hold in the community, whilst their merits have been publicly acknowledged by most of the European Courts.

ORIGIN OF THE LONDONDERRY FAMILY.

The history of this family is curious, and merits particular notice. The real name is Gregor, the first of whom, who figured in Ireland, was one Rob Gregor, a Scotch pedlar, who had been in the practice of trading to the county Down, in cast clothes; but having, in a broil at the fair of Dumbarton, knocked out a man's eye, he fled his country altogether, and became a pack carrier through Ulster, in the service of one Robinson, a shopkeeper, in Newtown Ards, with whom, heretofore, he used to do his little traffic on his own account. After a while, Robinson died childless—leaving his shop and a Bishop's lease of a couple score pounds a year value, to his widow, who married Rob. They had a son bred to the father's and mother's business, who grew up, and, in process of time, paid his addresses to a girl of Newtown Ards, of the name of Orr, a kind of mantua-maker, to whom the youth was attracted by a prospect she was said to have from a man of the name of Stewart, her maternal uncle, who had been gone some years to seek his fortune in India, where, report said, he had been successful; and who, at length, died abroad, and left his niece a considerable property—so much beyond Gregor's anticipation, that he even wanted assurance to continue his suit. The true-hearted girl expressed to a mutual friend her surprise and regret at her lover's absence, in terms which modesty did not forbid, nor could decorum censure. They were married, and Gregor thereupon assumed the Royal name of Stewart, without license of the Herald's office—not so much in respect to the memory of his wife's benefactor, as to gratify a pride from which the poorest and meanest are often found not to be exempt. They had a son, Rob, or Robert, who was to be educated as a *gentleman*, now a great name; and who, in process of time, was sent to the Temple to study the law—or rather to eat his way to the bar. Stewart, the father, had purchased estates with Miss Orr's money, and had gained some footing in the borough of Newtown Ards. A great man of land in county Down, at that time, was the Earl of Hertford, an English nobleman.—To him our young Stewart became known, and actually obtained one of his daughters in marriage.—He is father dying, he was now a man of property, with a great alliance—*owner of a borough*—in fact, *one of us*—and at length being raised to the *peerage*, became of so much influence that, in the year 1790, his son Robert was a candidate for the representation of the county Down, on what is humorously called the popular interest; opposed even to the powerful leading of the Marquis of Downshire, to whose servants' hall the grandfather of Robert would have had a difficulty to gain admittance. This son of Lord Londonderry was the famous Castlereagh; or, as he was jocosely called in the county Down, Castle-rag; in allusion to the occupation of his grandfather, the dealer in old clothes. His appointment by the late oligarchy to the prominent situation of manager of the theatre of St. Stephen, proves what a very small portion of talent is requisite for the office.—*Capt. Rock's suppressed volume.*

'Tis past—the fond—the fleeting dream.

'Tis past—the fond—the fleeting dream
Of love and hope is o'er,
And dawkly rocks like troubled stream
Upon the wilent shore.
But still this broken heart of mine
Shall be thy memory's mournful shrine,
Till it is laid at rest with thine,
Where grief is felt no more.

My sorrow seeks no lonely spot,
In some far desert shared;
To me each scene where thou art not
Is but a joyless waste.
Where all around is bright and fair
I only feel thou art not there,
And turn from what thou canst not share,
And sigh to be at rest!

I bow no more at beauty's shrine,
For me her charms are vain:
The heart that once hath loved like mine
Can never love again.
The wreathing smile, the beaming eye,
Are pass'd by me unheeded by;
And where thy ruin'd relics lie,
My buried hopes remain.

Life's latest tie hath sever'd been
Since thou last ceased to be;
O'er hearts the grave hath closed between,
And what remains for me
In this dark pilgrimage below?
A vain regret—a cherished woe—
And tears that cannot cease to flow
Whene'er I think of thee.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.

Wednesday, the mail from Dublin arrived from Limerick, without E. Gainer, the driver, who was to have come on; and considerable uneasiness was excited when it was ascertained that the guard, who got on with him at Monrath, was as ignorant as those in Limerick of what had become of him. The guard first missed him at the hill of Castletown, where the oscillation of the coach from its rapid movement induced him to look over the game box, when, to his great astonishment, he perceived there was no one driving. What became of the driver, unless some fatal accident occurred, which he thought too evident, he could not divine—and to get the horses into his hand he found equally impossible. He seated himself on the footboard of the box seat, and occasionally patted the wheelers. After a brisk trot of six miles, the horses brought the mail into Borris, where they drew up as usual. No other explanation could be given until, to the great satisfaction of many, who, from his excellent character, were interested in the young man's fate, Gainer himself arrived, safe in body and limb, by the afternoon caravan. It appears that beyond Castletown the reins broke, and Gainer, in endeavoring to recover them, overbalanced himself, and fell between the wheelers, with his head on the pole, and therein on the road, the coach passing over him, most providentially, without his sustaining the slightest injury. Though he called and ran after the coach, he was unnoticed by the guard, who was the only person outside; and thus was explained what had naturally created great alarm for the driver's safety. A fate would appear to hang over the mail. On Wednesday it arrived without any tale or tidings of the driver. Thursday, though it arrived with driver, guard, and horses, yet neither driver, guard nor horses could give any account of the mail bag for Limerick. The coach, without any account of the horses, will be next due. The bag, which, from being too large for the boot, was strapped on the roof, was missed at Roscrea; but the guard, perhaps, from a sense of strict duty, came on with the branch bags. The accident, at any time likely to produce great disappointment and inconvenience, yesterday was the more particularly felt, as, being the 24th, Government remittances to a large amount were expected.—We learn by this day's coach, that the mail bag has not yet been recovered. It is now ascertained that it contained remittances to official and private individuals to a large amount.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Lamentable Suicide.—Wednesday evening an inquest was held at the Bull Inn, Aldgate, on the body of Charles Leutz, aged 29, late paymaster of the 4th regiment, stationed at Deal, who had committed suicide. It appeared that on Saturday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the deceased entered the above inn; he appeared very much fatigued, and said he had come a long journey on foot; having had breakfast he went out, and returned again about five o'clock in the afternoon, when he called for pen, ink, and paper, which being furnished to him, he continued writing for a considerable time. At ten o'clock he had some slight refreshment, and then went to his bed-room, where, the following day, he was found hanging by his handkerchief to one of the bed-rails.—Two bottles were found in his room, one of which contained laudanum. A letter was also found in the room, written to the deceased by his wife. It was to the following effect:—

Deal, May 30.

"My dear Charles.—I have received your heart-breaking letter. I hope you consider what you are about to do; oh, dear Charles, remember our four helpless babes!—oh, let me implore you will not do what you mention! The captain will do all he can to serve you.—Oh, my dear husband, recollect how happy we once were, and shall be so again, please God. I entreat you to return home. Do not break my heart. Come, my dear Leutz, to the arms of your unhappy wife, and to the caresses of your poor dear children. I shall anxiously expect your return. Your ever affectionate wife.

BRIDGET LEUTZ."

The following letter, which the deceased had written to the serjeant-major of the regiment to which he belonged, was also read:—

My dear Joseph,—I hope you will not let my poor wife and children come to want: tell my dear Ellen not to think of the act I have committed; write to Horace, of the 69th, at Canterbury, and Harvey, at the Star, at Dover, and tell them of the horrid deed. The time is drawing near to a close to this earthly and sinful world. I am dreading that like a madman—I do not know what I am doing. Brooke told me that Serjeant Lee had succeeded me—I hope he will do better than me; I never intended him to any evil; I wish to one in peace; my watch, trowlings, and a sovereign, you will find under my pillow, after I am dead. Farewell, my old companions, for ever in this world—remember my poor wife and children.

CHARLES LEUTZ.

The jury instantly returned a verdict—"That the deceased destroyed himself in a state of mental derangement."

A curious circumstance occurred a short time ago, at the Assizes for the Lower Pyrenees, in France, on the trial of two persons upon a charge of murder. At the end of the first day's proceedings, when the judges, bar, &c. quitted the Court, an altercation arose between the *huissiers* (a kind of constables or door keepers,) and the gendarmes, as to which of them should manacle the prisoners, and conduct them back to prison. The gendarmes insisted that it was the duty of the *huissiers*, and, to prove their conviction they marched away. The *huissiers*, equally positive of the contrary, followed their example, quitted the Court, and left the prisoners alone and unguarded. The prisoners, though their lives were still in jeopardy, and that the crowds in the streets (it being market-day,) offered them every facility for escape, very calmly walked back to prison, and presented themselves to the Jailer. Here another difficulty arose: the Jailer refused to receive them without being legally authorised by a *huissier*, and for a considerable time these two men, under a charge affecting their lives, remained soliciting, as a favor, a re-admission to their dungeons. This circumstance was, of course, made good use of by their counsel, and the prisoners, against whom the evidence was indeed slight, were unanimously acquitted.

Cut or Bold.—The tenants of a wealthy landlord, in a market town, not far distant from York, assembled last week, in that city, on the fair day, for the purpose of paying their rents. One of the party had been in the throng of the fair, while another was amusing himself with the humours of Cruikshank's fancy at a bookseller's window; the former lost his pocket, containing a pocket book and £3000, which was cut away from his coat; within a few minutes of the same time the latter was accosted by a person who came behind him in a hurried manner, and said, "Cut or bold?" at the same time pushing into his breast the stolen book, no doubt taking him for an accomplice, but perceiving his mistake, in the confusion of the moment, made a speedy retreat. On examining the contents of this unexpected gift, the right owner was easily recognised, and on the person repairing to the inn, the pitiful lamentations of the loser soon assailed his ears: but to prolong the anxiety of his mourning friend, he kept the secret till after dinner, and when the plate passed round the table for the contributions of the company, the lost and valuable pocket book gladdened the eyes of the loser placed thereon.—*York Gaz.*

Shallow!—At the interment of an elderly female, which took place in one of the churchyards, in York, last week, the son of the deceased, a man of about 35 years of age, absolutely requested that the grave might be made *shallower*, as it would be impossible for his mother *to get out of so deep a grave* at the day of judgment! And so importunate was the man, lest the *labours* of the *sexton* should frustrate the "*sure and certain hopes*" expressed by the Minister, that considerable interruption was given to the performance of the service.

A work of great interest has just appeared, entitled "A History of Italy during the Consulate and Empire of Napoleon Buonaparte." It is the production of an Italian, (the celebrated Carlo Botta,) and the history of the Italian States is given during Napoleon's connection with them, beginning about the time of his return from Egypt, and ending with his final overthrow. The masterly views of this writer cannot fail to give great interest to his work. We have several Lives of Napoleon, but in none have we thus developed so well the beginning of his great plans for universal empire; these plans were first tried in Italy, and afterwards nearly overspread the world. The historian appears to know the true character of this extraordinary man better than any of his biographers; and being of the same country with his hero, and living where his genius had its earliest range, he gives peculiar interest to the changes made in the various Governments, to the circumstances attending the elevation of so many branches of his family to sovereign authority in Italy and the neighbouring States, to the history of these individuals—the great battles he fought (for his most famous feats were beyond the Alps)—to the great Generals that accompanied him (and it is remarkable that to nearly all he gave Italian titles)—his quarrels with the Pope, and the final seizure of his States, and his imprisonment at Fontainbleau. The battle of Maida is fairly told; and justice is done to Lord W. Bentinck's masterly arrangements in Sicily. The work is exceedingly well translated; and for information and entertainment, it is one of the best publications of the season.—*London paper.*

The following account of the death of Pichegru is given by the Duc de Rovigo (Savary) in his Memoirs:

"I arrived at the Temple at the same time as M. Real, who came on behalf of the grand Judge to learn the particulars of this event. I went with M. Real, the keeper and the surgeons of the prison, straight to Gen Pichegru's room, and I knew him again very well, though his face was turned of a crimson colour, from the effect of the apoplexy with which he had been struck. His room was on the ground floor, and the head of his bed against the window, so that the seat served to set his feet upon for the purpose of reading in bed. On the outside there was a sentinel placed under this window, through which he might easily, upon occasions, see all that was passing in the room. General Pichegru was lying on his right side; he had put round his neck his cravat twice rolled, which he had previously twisted like a small rope; this must have occupied him for some time, as to afford time for reflection, had he not been previously bent on self-destruction. He appeared to have tied his cravat, thus twisted, about his neck, and to have at last drawn it as tight as he could bear it, then to have taken a piece of wood, of the length of a finger, which he had broken from a branch that yet lay in the middle of the room, (part of a faggot, the relics of which were still on the fire-place;) this he must have slipped between his neck and his cravat, on the right side, and turned round till the moment that reason forsook him. His head had fallen back on the pillow, and compressed the little bit of stick which had prevented the cravat from untwisting. In this situation apoplexy could not fail to supervene.—His hand was still under his head, and almost touched this little torniquet. On the night-table, was a book open, and with its back upwards, as if laid down for a moment by one who had been interrupted while reading. M. Real found this book to be the Seneca which he had sent to him; and he remarked that it was open at that passage where Seneca says, "that the man who is determined to conspire, ought above all things not to fear death." This was probably the last thing read by Gen. Pichegru, who having placed himself in a situation to lose his life on the scaffold, or under the necessity of having recourse to the clemency of the First Consul, had preferred dying by his own hand."—*Eng. paper.*

SUPPOSED STEALING OF A CHILD.

Since the month of November last, a female mendicant, stating herself to be a native of the south of Ireland, has been travelling through the highlands of Scotland, accompanied by a fine boy of about four years of age, whom she alleged to be the issue of a marriage between her and one Livingston, a private of the 71st regiment, now in America. In the course of her peregrinations, she called at the house of M'Lachlan, of Rahoy, Morvern, Argyleshire, where she took up her abode for some time.—While here, it was observed with pain by the family, that she treated the child with a barbarity utterly inconsistent with the natural feelings of a mother; and this circumstance, together with the gentle looks and engaging appearance of the boy, interested every one strongly in his behalf. On one particular occasion, the woman's treatment of the child was characterised by such revolting cruelty, that one of Mr. M'Lachlan's daughters snatched the suffering innocent from her ruthless grasp, and carried it into the parlor, where he had no sooner been placed than he displayed great satisfaction at the genteel appearance of the furniture, &c., observing that there were "larger windows in his papa's house." Upon being questioned as to the appearance and occupation of his papa, he said that he wore a white hat, and was often employed in reading. With the names and uses of every article of furniture, the child seemed quite familiar. These and other circumstances raised a suspicion, amounting almost to certainty, that the boy did not really belong to the pretended mother, but had been stolen from respectable parents; and Mr. M'Lachlan very humanely resolved to take him under his own protection, until means should be devised for giving publicity to the circumstance. With this gentleman the youthful and unfortunate wanderer has found, and still enjoys, an asylum. The boy is of a fair complexion, with very light hair. It is, however, impossible to discover decidedly whether his accent is English or Irish.

FEROCIOUS ATTACK OF A DOG.

About one o'clock on Saturday afternoon, a dog, which is supposed to have broken loose from a house in Surrey square, made a furious attack upon a poor lad about 13 years of age. The cries of the lad first attracted the attention of a lady, who ran from her house with a hair broom and succeeded in beating the dog off, when he seized the broom in his jaws, and she was left defenceless. The dog then renewed his attack upon the lad; when the lady returned to her house and brought a carpet broom, which the dog likewise tore to pieces, and the lady was once more disarmed. The dog again attacked the boy, who was now in such an exhausted state as scarcely to be able to speak. Twice was the dog beaten off, and twice did he renew the attack. The lady then ran into the house for safety, and was obliged to leave the poor boy to the mercy of the enraged animal. A gentleman in the neighbourhood, who had just seen it from a window, turned round for a weapon to make an attack upon the dog, when the animal escaped. He was, however, shortly afterwards despatched by a labouring man, who heard the cry of "Kill that dog!" "Kill that dog!" The poor boy was picked up, but was not able to stand. He was put into a cart, and conveyed to the hospital. From subsequent inquiries, we learn that six of the bitten parts were cut out, and that caustic has been applied to many others. It is feared the dog was in a rabid state. The mother of the poor boy was at the time lying upon a bed of sickness.

Prague has an appearance of decayed magnificence, the narrow streets of the old town looked somewhat gloomy in the superb architecture of mansions, once the residence of proud Bohemian nobles, but now occupied by Jew bankers and traders. Here and there may be seen, covering over a gateway, with its wide out-stretched wings and vehement head, a huge eagle, or some other work of art, in which the blackness of dirt and neglect cannot obscure the faithfulness and spirit of the execution.—Such lofty portals as these, instead of leading into a festive hall, among knights, minstrels, and dames, conduct one into the society of bales of goods, warehousemen, and money-changers, which are a sad sort of antitheses to one another. There are 36 churches here, and but one good inn, though that one is of the best, and produces a sort of beer which, to drink iced in the summer time, might make the gods themselves turn pale with envy.—*A Musical Tour in Germany.*

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

The following changes, we learn, says the Norfolk Herald, have been ordered by the Navy Department:

Capt. JOHN D. HENLEY, commanding at Baltimore, to take command of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, (N. H.) vice Capt. CREIGHTON, appointed to the command of the Hudson frigate.

Master Comdt. ROBERT M. ROSE, late Lieut. of the Gosport Navy Yard, to be second in command at that place; vice Master Comdt. E. P. KENNEDY, promoted. Lieut. SMOOT takes the place of Capt. ROSE.

Purser CHARLES O. HANDY is ordered to the Portsmouth Station to supply the vacancy there occasioned by the death of Purser LYDE.

The following distinguished persons have recently arrived in the city of New-York, and are at present at the City Hotel, Broadway: Count Survilliers and Suite; Mr. Barbour, Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James; Don Joaquin Campion, Chilian Minister to the United States; the Right Rev. Bishop Inglis, of Nova Scotia; Counts Szliski and Dolverne; Beaufort T. Watts, Esq. Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. Petersburg, and Mr. Robert Owen, the celebrated philanthrophist.

Dr. Mitchill, of New York, has lately received a beautiful diploma, constituting him an honorary member of the Montreal Society of Natural History, instituted in 1827, under the patronage of the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Canada. This compliment from our northern neighbors, manifests a proper liberality of feeling, and furnishes a pleasing illustration of that cosmopolitan citizenship which should exist in the great republic of science and literature.

The Ipswich Lace Factory employs about 500 persons in the business of making lace from the thread. Much of the work is performed by females at their own residences in that and the neighboring towns. The looms are in operation at the factory, where the machinery for weaving is constructed. The lace is said to be much superior to that imported, and can be afforded at lower prices.

The remains of Doctor JOHN COATS, First Grand Master of Masons of the State of Maryland, who died and was buried in Potter's Field, near Easton, 18 years ago, were disinterred on the 23d inst. and, by the members of Coats' Lodge, assisted by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Maryland, and other visiting brethren, removed, and, with Grand Masonic Honors, deposited in a vault of Christ's Church burial ground, Baltimore, adjoining a monument which had been erected in commemoration of his patriotism and many other virtues, in presence of a great number of spectators. The procession was accompanied to the burial ground by Mr. Roundtree's excellent band of music, which had been engaged to proceed from Baltimore for the purpose. The Rev. Brother T. Clowes, of Chestertown, delivered a sermon, and Brother W. Hayward, a Masonic charge, on the occasion; both of which are spoken of as very appropriate.

Proposals have been issued by Messrs. Freeman & Bowles, booksellers in Boston, for publishing in that city, a Quarterly Journal to be entitled the "American Jurist." The work will not, as appears from the proposals, be confined to "juridical decisions," but will be enlivened by biographical sketches of eminent lawyers, discussions of legal subjects, of existing and proposed laws, historical accounts of the civil institutions of foreign countries, reviews of new publications, &c.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in the city of Washington, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, of August next, for the Excavation Embankment, and Walling, of the 11 1-2 miles of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in half mile sections, extending from the head of the Little Falls to the head of the Great Falls of the Potomac River. Address John P. Ingle, Washington.

SLAVE TRADE.

A writer in the Boston Commercial Gazette, says:—It appears by an official document, received from Rio de Janeiro, that the following importations of slaves were made into that port in 1826 and 1827.

1826, landed alive 55,000—died on the passage 1985.
1827, do. do. 41,000—do. do. 1643.

Thus it would seem that to only one port in the Brazils, and in the course of 2 years, 77,350 human beings were transported from their own country, and placed in a situation as debasing to the human mind, and infinitely worse as regards physical sufferings, than the ordinary condition of the brute creation."

MISSIONS OF THE UNITED BRETHREN.

It appears from the last number of the United Brethren's Missionary Intelligencer, that at the close of 1827, they had 4 stations in Greenland, occupied by 21 missionaries, including females; in Labrador, 8 stations and 26 missionaries, in Canada and the United States, 8 stations, and 10 missionaries; in the Danish West India Islands, 7 stations and 21 missionaries; in the British West Indies, 16 stations and 47 missionaries; in Surinam, 1 station and 10 missionaries; in South Africa, 5 stations and 38 missionaries. Total, thirty-eight stations, and one hundred and eighty-seven missionaries, including females.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Journal thus speaks of the present prospect of Creek emigration:

"We are informed, by those whose acquaintance with Indian affairs warrants us in placing confidence in their statements, that a further emigration at present need not be expected. So successful have been the efforts of the chiefs; aided and assisted by the white savages, that the spirit for emigration has entirely subsided. A spirit of hostility to a removal now prevades the nation; and a settled determination exists among them not to depart that land which they have been taught to believe they are the sole independent sovereign owners of."

GREEN BAY.

We learn from the Rochester Daily Advertiser, that the steam boat H. Clay will leave Buffalo on the 22d August, at 9 A. M. on her annual voyage to Green Bay. Persons desirous of visiting that region, should not miss the opportunity. She will touch at the intermediate ports; and it is understood that Governor Cass and Colonel Menard will return in her, after holding the Council with the Northwestern Indians. The object of their mission is to treat with the Sac, Fox, Winnebago, Ottowa, Pottawatamie, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, for the extinction of their title to the mining country upon Fever river, also a tract of land south of the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, and to another, to connect the settlements of Indiana.—The season is so far advanced, that it will be impracticable to hold the Council this year for the lead country—it will be held next season. Some of the other objects committed to the commissioners will be effected this year.

The Florida *Argus* says, that Pensacola, up to the 1st inst. was perfectly healthy; and that, on account of the cleanliness of the city, the tolerable coolness of the atmosphere, and the regularity of the sea breezes, there was reason to hope it would continue so during the season.—The regulation requiring the boarding of vessels passing along the coast having been suspended until the 1st of August, they had no late accounts from New Orleans, Mobile, or Havana.

The Georgetown, S. C. Harvest of the 18th inst. says, we yesterday saw a gentlemen from Sampit, who speaks in the highest terms of the condition of the rice. On some of the plantations, he says, such crops were never seen before. From other rivers in the neighbourhood, accounts are equally favorable. We trust the season will continue propitious, and that no equinoxial gale will defeat the present prospects.

A gentleman of high respectability communicated the following fact to us, which goes far to prove that many parts of our state are well adapted to the culture of Hemp:—

There is now growing on the property of Stephen Girard, in Passyunk township, Philadelphia county, a stalk of Hemp, amongst others, nine feet four inches high, and has not yet attained its ultimate height. The stalk is four inches and a half in circumference, just above the surface of the ground.—*Upland Union.*

In a sporting excursion on Grand Island, in the Niagara River, on Wednesday last, a young Eagle was shot at by several of the party, when the mother of the young one, with a white head dress, made her appearance, and not relishing the fun, nor the gune that the hunters were *poketing* at her fledged protege, she poised herself a few moments, and shot down like a thunderbolt upon the person of one who was pointing his wicked gun at her favorite. The young man saw the yellow flashing of her eye, and soon felt the strength of her talons in the dilapidation of one of his outer garments. The suddenness of the stroke threw him upon the ground, but he escaped any other damage.—*Buffalo Republican.*

RIOT AT PATTERSON, N. J.

On Monday week, the spinners and weavers at Patterson, in New Jersey, turned out for higher wages. The reason alleged by them for this step, we understand to have been, that as the price of manufactured goods had risen in the market in consequence of the tariff, it was but reasonable that their wages should be raised accordingly. To this demand their employers would not consent. The behaviour of the workmen after turning out is represented to have been very riotous and disorderly, and such as to keep the inhabitants of the place in continual apprehension. We have been informed that the owners of the manufactories, in consequence of some attacks made upon their property, had sent to Newark for a company of militia to protect their buildings and machinery. Up to yesterday morning, things continued nearly in the same state, and the workmen had not returned to their employments. It is said that their employers had determined not to take back the ringleaders into their service.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A MAN DROWNED BY A CAT.

The Weedsport Advertiser relates the following singular story, the incidents of which are stated to have occurred in the town of Cato, at Cross Lake.

"A young man named Stockwell, son of a widow woman of that name living in the town, after repeated threats to kill a favourite cat belonging to the house, in order to vex his mother, at length undertook to carry them into execution. In the morning he took the cat and started with her into the woods, telling his youngest sister that he was going to destroy it. They were absent until the afternoon, when the cat came home, apparently looking as though she had been in the water. But little was thought of the circumstance, however, until night, when the family finding the young man did not return, became alarmed. The next morning a party was mustered to go in search of him. They went through the woods searching diligently, and finally came to the body of water called the Cross Lake, when they discovered his clothes in a heap on the bank. A boat was procured, and went off on the lake to make search for his body, and it was discovered just rising to the surface of the water from the bottom. The face and one shoulder of the young man were badly scratched, as if done by the claws of a cat, which, taken in connexion with the object of his leaving home, left no doubt but that he drowned in attempting to destroy the animal in the lake. The corpse was immediately removed to the house, where, it is stated, another proof was given, of his unfortunate end being brought about by the animal; for the instant the body was brought into the house, the cat sprang towards it, as if determined to commit violence; and it was with difficulty it could be kept away. It is supposed that he took the cat off into the lake for the purpose of drowning her, when her resistance brought about the melancholy catastrophe.

From the Portland Argus, July 22.

VILLANY EXTRAORDINARY.

A system of high-handed forgery has just been discovered in this town, which almost baffles our credulity, notwithstanding the facts in the case are too obvious and stubborn to be either suppressed, evaded, or in any shape discredited.—Luther Richardson, Esq. a counsellor at Law, of respectable standing in his profession, and a young man with a small family, heretofore possessing in point of integrity the unbounded confidence of this community, has been found engaged in the deplorable business, and to have forged, beyond a doubt, notes and endorsements, against various individuals in town and out, though mostly in town, to the extent of from *twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars!* No palliating circumstances, not temptations of any kind, nor necessity, as we have yet heard of, can come in explanation of this atrocious transaction. Mr. R's. habits were ever irreproachable in private life, so far as our own observation of information has extended. Neither losses, nor any liabilities, which he has incurred, could have been an inducement for the perpetration of a crime so extensive. How to account for it therefore, is beyond conception. A small proportion of the loss will fall upon one or two of the Banks in town, while the remainder must be borne by individuals, and some who have heretofore been Mr. R's. best and most devoted friends. The affair is certainly an unprecedented one, both in point of criminality and cruelty. We forbear to express more at present upon a subject so full of unhappy reflections.

ROBBERY OF MR. TERRY

We gather the following additional particulars in relation to the two men arrested in Putnam County, for the robbery of Mr. Terry, from the Newburgh (N. Y.) Gazette.

Two of the robbers of Mr. Terry at Peekskill, were taken on Wednesday morning last, near the court house, in Putnam County. They came to a small tavern, kept by Mr. Kelly, early in the morning and called for breakfast. No person was at home at the time but Mrs. K. and her daughter. The appearance of the men was suspicious, their clothes torn, apparently by being in the bushes and woods, and they had evidently been out in the severe rain the day and night previous. One, who wore a white hat, took the hat of his companion, and went a short distance to a hatter's and purchased a black one. While he was absent Mrs. K. began to interrogate the other, which alarmed him; he left the house and met his companion, when they immediately attempted to make their way off in different directions. Mrs. K. gave the alarm and pursued one of them in person; and was among the first who came up with him; he was immediately apprehended and put in Putnam jail. The other made his way towards a wood near by, secreting himself in a thicket by the side of a wall, and was not found until four or five hours afterwards. But little money was found with them. On forcing one of them to open his mouth, a small wad of paper was brought forth, which proved to be three ten and one two dollar bills. These fellows refuse to give any account whatever of themselves, one of them refuses even to tell his name—the other calls his name Sweet. One of them is most clearly and certainly identified, as well by Mr. Terry, (the person robbed,) as by several others who saw him at Caldwell's before he crossed the river with Terry. There is something peculiarly striking in his form and countenance. The other, though not so clearly and certainly identified, is recognized by those who saw him, with reasonable certainty. The other villain associated with those fellows has not been discovered.

The two are now in Putnam jail, but will be removed to West Chester, where the offence was committed.

One of these men is said to be from the State of Maine, and of respectable parentage. The other is said to be an Englishman. It is said that Mr. Terry very imprudently exposed his money to these fellows on board of the steam-boat, where they were all fellow passengers, and all engaged at one table in playing loo.

New York, July 29.—The third and last robber of Mr. Terry, robbed at Peekskill, was this morning, about day light, arrested in his bed, No 29 Madison-street, by the officer from Peekskill, High Constable Hayes, Homan, and other officers, who surrounded the house to prevent his escape. His name is Leander Green, who some years since was tried in Pennsylvania, and convicted of highway robbery, and after serving some time was pardoned. He was tried once in this city for picking pockets; afterwards again brought up for the same offence committed at the Theatre; gave bail and ran away, and his companion was convicted afterwards—had a *nolle prosequi entered on the indictment*, and himself and bail let off on payment of costs, only—about this time taken in Albany for a robbery—lately been on to Ohio, where he was concerned with the famous Dr. Pluymert, a merchant, well known to many merchants in this city. His companions in the late robbery were, Samuel Cutler, lately out of Philadelphia State Prison, and a noted offender—the other, John Brown, a foreigner, and a companion of Holgate and Sutton, who are well known in this city—he was lately pardoned from our State Prison, it is believed conditionally; but conditional pardons are of late very little regarded. Green was taken on to Peekskill.—*Daily Advertiser.*

From the Saratoga Sentinel, July 22.

A fellow, calling himself James Pratt, was convicted before a special session in this village, on the 18th inst. of breaking open a trunk at the house where he lodged, and taking therefrom about $14 in cash. He had assumed on different occasions the name of Stafford, and stated that his residence was in Bennington, and at another time that it was at Wallingford, Vermont. But it appears, since his conviction, that he has resided at the west, and was known by the name of Sherman. It appeared at the trial, that he had been prowling about the village for some time, with an occasional intermission; that he had boldly entered one of our public houses, and proceeded up stairs to the lodging chambers, having been mistaken, by those who noticed him, for an inmate of the house; that he had purchased a key, professedly to open his own trunk, when, it was subsequently found, that his own key was within the trunk; and that his general deportment was of a suspicious character. Other and stronger testimony led to his conviction, late on Saturday night, or Sunday morning. He was detained in custody, for the purpose of receiving sentence on Monday morning; being secured in a chamber in which there was but one window, at the height of forty or fifty feet from the ground, and most of his clothes taken from him. In the night, however, he had the temerity to pass out of the window of his room, to that of the room adjoining, which he succeeded in entering, though at the imminent hazard of his life. Here he was repulsed by a person sleeping within; but knocking him down, Pratt descended to a room below, where an effort was made to arrest him by the landlord.—Eluding the vigilance of the latter, however, Pratt dashed through a window, cutting himself severely, and made his escape, nearly naked.—He was traced to an adjoining forest, and, it is hoped, may be retaken.

A greater anxiety is felt that he may be secured, on the ground that strong circumstantial evidence exists of his having been engaged in an extensive robbery in this village some weeks since. It may also be proper to add, that the circumstance has given rise to a degree of vigilance on the part of our police officers, which will prevent a like commission of crime; and that the keepers of the large establishments have been induced to increase their usual number of watchmen.

N. B. Pratt was retaken last evening and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

THE JUMP.

On Saturday last, (says the Elizabethtown Journal,) Samuel Patch made another leap from the highest point above the falls at Paterson, into the chasm below, a distance of ninety feet. Our informant states that Patch is a mechanic connected with one of the factories in Paterson—that he is perfectly sane, and that his object in the hazardous enterprise is gain. He received $13 for his feat of the 4th inst. and $15 for that of Saturday last.

Savannah (Geo.) July 17.—Mr. John F. G. Davis brought to our office, yesterday, a Rattle Snake, measuring from 5 to 6 feet in length, with nine rattles and a button, which that gentleman killed under a house in Bay Lane, in the rear of the U. S. Bank. The reptile was at first discovered by a small negro girl, who trod upon it accidentally, in the course of the evening. It seems probable, from all that we can learn, that the snake made its escape from a negro, who was offering stock of the kind for sale, to the Liverpool traders, under the Bluff, two or three weeks since.

It is a fact, though perhaps not generally known, that both Rattle Snakes and Alligators are regularly reported by the Liverpool papers, as imports, with cotton, rice, and other staple articles.

The Portland (Maine) advertiser of Friday, states that Mr. Richardson, who recently committed forgeries in that town to the amount of $30,000, has "eluded the vigilance of the law and fled from justice."—His property, distributed among the sufferers in proportion to their claims, would scarcely pay 6 per cent. of what debts are now known. The losses fall with peculiar aggravation and pressure on many individuals who had entrusted all the fruits of their honest industry to his care.

It is said that the nature of these transactions was divulged only to his mother-in-law, who actually paid a forged note of $2000, and was about to sacrifice much more, when she ascertained that $30,000 would be required to liquidate all the notes. It is supposed that he has fled with a considerable sum to Canada, and will, if possible, go to Europe. A vigilant pursuit, however, has been authorised, and hopes are entertained of his apprehension.

In Barnstead, N. H. Mrs. Anna Clark, aged 27, was killed by lightning. Mrs. C. was standing in the cellar of a house two stories high, near a strong chimney which was rent within 4 feet of the cellar. The fluid then left the chimney and passed to Mrs. C's. head, cleft her hair comb to atoms, scorched her body very much, and cleft in pieces a barrel near her feet. Two of her children were struck down, but soon revived

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

CROSS READINGS.

1. Wanted to attend as a Lady—12 Post Coaches—not more than 12 years old.

2. For sale, 24 cases Gentlemen's—white dimity petticoats—assorted sizes and colors.

3. The subscriber has received a cask of—three-fourths of all the cities in the Union.

4. Strayed away, 6 cows—a fire broke out on the—evidence of one of the gang.

5. A brig lately arrived freighted with—19 new brick houses—all in good health and condition. W.

A CONVENIENCE.

A Dutchman the other day bid an extraordinary price for an alarum-clock, and gave as a reason, "Dat as he hoff'd to rise early, he had nothing to do but to bull de string, and he could wake himself."

In a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer, of the Mohawk, was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven. "Vell don, (said he,) ven we ride our wheat to Albany, some say dis is de post road, and some say dat is de post; but I don't think it makes much tifference which road we take; for when we get dare, dey never ask us which way we come—and it is none of deir business—*if our wheat be good.*"

IMPORTANT RECIPE.

A man, after drinking imprudently of cold water in one of our cities, was soon relieved from great distress by dissolving half an ounce of camphor in a gill of brandy, which was divided into three parts, and given at intervals of three minutes.

Of Lord Collingwood's economy of the ship's stores, the following instance is often mentioned in the navy, as having occurred at the battle of St. Vincent. The Excellent, shortly before the action, had bent a new fore topsail; and when she was closely engaged with the St. Isidro, Captain Collingwood called out to his boatswain, a very gallant man, who was shortly afterwards killed, "Bless me, Mr. Peters, how came we to forget to bend our topsail? They will quite ruin that new one. It will never be worth a farthing again."

A WELSH WEDDING.

The following is a copy of a printed invitation, which a friend has put into our hands as a curiosity:

January 18, 1828.

As we intend to enter the matrimonial state, on Tuesday, the 4th day of February next, we purpose to make a Bidding on the occasion the same day, at the young man's father's house, called Allt, in the Parish of Newchurch, at which place the favor of your very good and agreeable company is most humbly solicited, and whatever donation you will be pleased to confer on either of us then, will be thankfully received, warmly acknowledged, and cheerfully repaid, whenever called for on a similar occasion. By your obedient humble servants,

WILLIAM THOMAS,
RACHEL THOMAS.

* * The young man's Father and Mother, (Thomas and Elizabeth Thomas,) desire that all Gifts of the above Nature, due to them, be returned on the above day, and will be thankful, together with his uncle, (John Thomas, Cwmcynmen-Fach,) and *George* and *Harriet Evans*, Llechtwyd, for all favors granted. Also the young woman's father and mother, (Thomas and Anne Thomas,) desire that all gifts of the above Nature, due to them, be returned on the above day, and will be thankful, together with her uncle and aunt, (John and Mary Williams, Cwmcasnell,) and William and Amy Davies, Trefyclan, for all favors conferred on her.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.—A bankrupt, residing not 100 miles from Falkirk, lately called a meeting of his creditors, and exhibited a state of his affairs, which, by the bye, looked "passing fair." The *unfortunate* modestly offered them a composition of 3s. a-pound, which they indignantly rejected; on which the bankrupt displayed a quantity of accounts, discharged on unstamped paper, for most of the individuals composing the meeting, and threatened to send these to the Stamp Office, in the event of his wish not being acceded to. It is unnecessary to add that the creditors, *viva voce*, agreed to the compromise.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

The following advertisement appears in a Rochester paper:—

Immolation of Morgan.—A large painting is now to be seen at Steel's Painting Room, on the Bridge Exchange Buildings, Rochester, exhibiting the sacrifice of Morgan to Masonic vengeance. The tragic scene is laid in the Magazine, at Fort Niagara, where it is supposed he suffered the penalty of his obligations, (as an Entered Apprentice Mason,) by having his throat cut, &c. &c. Admittance, 25 cents—Children half price.

From Macculloch's Western Isles.

HIGHLAND CURIOSITY.

I was considerably troubled here respecting certain roads, and applied to an old snuffy-looking native, who was cutting some hay with his pocket knife by the way side. It is true, I saw the inquisition painted in his face; but there was no choice, so I made up my mind to a cross-examination of more than the ordinary length, and was determined to indulge it for once. 'How far is it to Killin?' 'It's a fine day.' 'Aye, it's a fine day for your hay.' 'Ah! there's no muckle hay, this is an unco cauld glen.' 'I suppose this is the road to Killin,' (trying him on another tack.) 'That's an unco fat beast of yours.'—'Yes, she is much too fat; she is just from grass.' 'Ah! it's a mare, I see; it's a gude beast to gang, I'se warn you.' 'Yes, yes, it's a very good pony.' 'I selled just sic another at Doune faire, five years by-past; I warn ye she's a Highland bred beast.' 'I don't know; I bought her in Edinburgh.' 'Aweel, aweel, many sic like gangs to the Edinburgh market frae the Highlands.' 'Very likely: she seems to have Highland blood in her.' 'Aye, aye; would you be selling her?' 'No, I don't want to sell her; do you want to buy her?' 'Na! I was na thinking of that: has she land na a foal?' 'Not that I know of.' 'I had a gude colt out of ours when I selled her. Yere na ganging to Doune the yere.' 'No, I am going to Killin, and want to know how far it is.' 'Aye, ye'll be going to the sacraments there the morn.' 'No, I don't belong to your kirk.' 'Ye'll be an episcopalian then.' 'Or a Roman Catholic.' 'Na, na, ye're nae Roman.' 'And so it is twelve miles to Killin!' (putting a leading question.) 'Na, it's na just that.' 'It's ten then, I suppose!' 'Ye'll be for cattle than, for the Falkirk tryst.' 'No, I know nothing about cattle.' 'I thocht ye'd ha been just ane of thae English drovers. Ye hae nae siccan hills as this in your country.'—'No; not so high.' 'But ye'll hae bonny farms.' 'Yes, yes, very good lands.' 'Ye'll nae hae better farms than my Lord's at Dunra.' 'No, no, Lord Melville has very fine farms.' 'Now there's a bonny bit land; there's no three days in the year there's no meat for beasts on it; and it's to let. Ye'll be for a farm here awa.' 'No, I'm just looking at the country.' 'And ye have nae business.' 'No.'—'Weel, that's the easiest way.' 'And this is the road to Killin.' 'Will ye tak some nuts,' (producing a handful he had just gathered.)—'No, I cannot crack them.' 'I suppose your teeth are failing. Hae ye any snuff?' 'Yes, yes, here's a pinch for you.' 'Na, na, I'm unco heavy on the pipe ye see, but I like a hair of snuff, just a hair;' touching the snuff with the end of his little finger, apparently to prolong time and save the answer about the road a little longer, as he seemed to fear there were no more questions to ask. The snuff, however, came just in time to allow him to recal his ideas, which the nuts were near dispersing. 'And ye'll be from the low country.' 'Yes, you may know I am an Englishman by my tongue.' 'Na, our ain gentry speaks high English the now.'—'Well, well, I'm an Englishman at any rate.' 'And ye'll be staying in London.' 'Yes, yes.' 'I was ance at Smithfield myself wi' som beasts. Its an unco place, London. And what's yere name, asking your pardon?' The name was given. 'There's a hantel o' that name i' the north. Were father 'll may be a Highlander.'—'Yes; that is the reason why I like the Highlanders.' 'Weel (nearly thrown out) its a bonny country now, but its sair cauld here in the winter.' 'And so it is six miles to Killin?' 'Aye, they call it sax.' 'Scotch miles, I suppose?'—'Aye, aye, auld miles.' 'That is about twelve English?' 'Na, it 'll not be abune ten short miles (here we got on so fast that I began to think I should be dismissed at last) but I never seed them measured. And ye'll ha left your family at Comrie?' 'No, I am alone.' 'They'll be in the south, may be.' 'No, I have no family.' 'And are ye no married?' 'No.' 'I'm thinking its time.' 'So am I.' 'Weel, weel, ye'll have the less fash.' 'Yes, much less than in finding the way to Killin.' 'Oh, aye, ye'll excuse me; but we countra folk speers muckle questions.' 'Pretty well, I think.' 'Weel, weel, ye'll find it saft a bit in the hill, but ye maun had wast, and its na abune ten mile. A gude day.'

From the New Haven Herald.

"Only look, how beautiful! Cost only 2 dollars, and in all the regel Cheap as dirt!" said a daughter, holding up an extravagant and worse than useless article, which she had just purchased of Mr. ——, in Chapel street. "Why, dear child!" interrupted the mother, "how could you buy it, you have a number of neat dresses, two or three new ones among them—and beside, this is an extravagant thing, only fit for a ball, or some similar occasion, for which I am not anxious to provide you; and you ought to know that your father's money comes too hard to be squandered so thoughtlessly—I am very sorry you could not have reflected that this money would have purchased half a dozen dresses, in any of which I should take more pleasure in seeing you attired than in such a gaudy, foolish dress as this." "Well," said the girl, "I am sorry, mother, it displeases you so, for I never shall enjoy it a moment since you feel thus; but Mr. —— said it was so fashionable and so cheap, that the Miss K——s, and other genteel people had all bought of it—and, though he but just received it, there were but two patterns left, and I had better take it, for he said papa could afford it if any body could—but it is so saleable I dare say he will take it back, and I will go, for indeed it was improper for me to get it without consulting you—but he urged it so much." No, no, I replied, a bargain is a bargain, and I don't like this backing out; keep your sky-sail, and make the most of it, though it will only do for fine weather; and my advice to you is, to keep a better look out ahead next time, and not believe all you hear, for many a ship sails under false colors now-a-days.

LEGAL EFFECTS OF WHISKERS.

Awful to the Monkey Tribe!!—We could recommend Mr. Justice Park to perfect his ideas on the subject of the obnoxiousness of whiskers, and embody them in a law. Some short time ago a prosecutor, bountifully furnished with whiskers, applied to the court over which that learned Judge presided, for his expenses. "I won't grant your expenses," replied Sir James Allen Park; "I am astonished you should ask for your expenses—a man with such whiskers!—never saw such whiskers in my life—Sir, your whiskers are disgraceful—they're indecent—the Court won't grant expenses to a man who wears such whiskers—shameful—scandalous."—Now, if excessive whiskers are a just ground for the denial of expences, we should vehemently suspect that, by a good legal argument, they might be proved sufficient causes for the exclusion of evidence. Ought we to believe a man who is vain enough to cherish such a quantity of hair on his face? Is it not indicative of a weakness that should discredit his testimony? We think that there are grounds here for an extremely powerful legal argument. If however, in consequence of his suggestion, the rule of the exclusion of evidence on the score of whiskers should be established on the authority of Mr. Justice Park, we hope Lord Lansdown will bring a bill into Parliament, to render shaving a restorative to credibility, and making the use of a razor of equal force with a pardon under the Great Seal.—*Examiner.*

Charcoal is becoming a valuable medicine, and is given with success in pulmonary complaints—a tea spoon full, finely powdered, in milk, twice or thrice a day. In a late London periodical, it is also highly spoken of as a cathartic, in cases of obstinate costiveness, and is said to have answered the intended effect, in many instances, after the usual treatment had failed. In regard to the dose as a cathartic, the rule is to give it as freely and as frequently as the stomach will allow—say one to three table spoons full every hour. It has a happy influence in lulling the irritability of the stomach, when nothing else will control the nausea and vomiting of the patient; thus fulfilling the double intention of alleviating a very distressing symptom, and then removing the disease itself.

MATRIMONY.

The English Newspapers frequently contain what are called "Matrimonial Advertisements." The following from the London Morning Herald we copy for the special edification of Maids and Bachelors.

Marriage.—A young Man, permanently established in business, with a comfortable house, is sincerely disposed to settle. Communications will be met with delicacy, explicitness, and candour; age 32; person, rather tall; income, 180*l.*; temper, mild; habits, steady.—The Lady must be good-looking, affable, and kind, and, as for her age and property, they are comparatively unimportant.—Address, post paid, to J. P., Lombard street Post Office. No letters will be received or answered till June 1.

A Young Gentleman, aged 22, of pleasant appearance, and genteel manners, and who has gone through a regular course of Academical and university educations is desirous of forming a MATRIMONIAL UNION with an agreeable and religious disposed Lady, possessed of the matter of two or three thousand pounds. The advertiser is just commencing business on his own account, as a solicitor in a country town, and has an income of 200*l.* a year. The highest references of respectability will be given and asked, and the strictest honor and secrecy may be relied on.—Any letter (post paid) addressed to X. Y., and left at the circulating library, 2 Blandford street, will be immediately attended to.

From Reber's Journal.

RIDING ON ELEPHANTS.

"At Barrackpoor, for the first time, I mounted an elephant, the motion of which I thought far from disagreeable, though very different from that of a horse. As the animal moves both feet on the same side at once, the sensation is like that of being carried on a man's shoulders. A full grown elephant carries two persons in the 'howdah,' besides the 'mohout,' or driver, who sits on his neck, and a servant on the crupper behind with an umbrella. The howdah itself, which Europeans use, is not unlike the body of a small gig, but without a head. The native howdahs have a far less elevated seat, and are much more ornamented. At Calcutta, or within five miles of it, no elephants are allowed, on account of the frequent accidents which they occasion by frightening horses. Those at Barrackpoor were larger animals than I had expected to see; two of them were at least ten feet high. That which Lord Amherst rode, and on which I accompanied him, was a very noble fellow, dressed up in splendid trappings, which were a present from the King of Oude, and ornamented all over with fish embroidered in gold, a device which is here considered a badge of royalty. I was amused by one peculiarity, which I had never before heard of; while the elephant is going on, a man walks by his side, telling him where to tread, bidding him 'take care,' 'step out,' warning him that the road is rough, slippery, &c., all which the animal is supposed to understand, and take his measures accordingly. The mahout says nothing, but guides him by pressing his legs to his neck, on the side to which he wishes him to turn, urging him forwards with the point of a formodable goad, and stopping him by a blow on the forehead with the butt end of the same instrument. The command those men have over their elephants is well known, and a circumstance lately occurred of one of them making a sign to his beast, which was instantly obeyed, to kill a woman who had said something to offend him. The man was executed before our arrival."

MUSIC.

200 SUPERIOR toned musical tortoise shell Boxes, just received and for sale at reduced prices, at the Jewellery Store, No. 80 Market street, first door above the Indian King Tavern, between Second and Third streets.

Also, an elegant assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Silver Ware. July 26—3t*

DR. JONES' UNIVERSAL SYRUP,

THIS valuable discovery was first discovered by Dr. Jones, and since tested by him in a practice for eight years, and proved to have a wonderful effect; four years of that time the subscriber had the making of the Syrup, entirely in his care, and in consequence of the decease of Dr. Jones, the subscriber is encouraged (through the great interest with) to continue on its sale, and any person calling on him can have satisfactory references in any case, or receive the money back again if they desire it, after using one bottle, as it is warranted to give satisfaction in every case recommended for the cure of the following complaints, with some alteration according to the disease, viz: Old Standing Chronics and Scrofula, Bilious, Ague and Fever, Rheumatism, Piles, Fistula, Gout, Debilitation, Asthma, Cancer, King's Evil, Mercurial Complaints, and the approaching Consumption, which appears in the following manner: a pain in the breast and back, and occasionally a pain in the head, and if a early application be made I can insure a cure, but if neglected would in many instances prove fatal. The Syrup is innocent in all its operations, and may be used with safety in all complaints, and without restraint from diet; is a gentle purgative, and does not require a long trial, for one bottle will give satisfaction in most cases, it has a tendency to reduce fever, and leave the causes of the system at the same time. To be had at the corner of Shippen and Third streets, price $3 50 per bottle and powders. THOMAS W. WEBB,
feb9—ow3m Successor to Dr. Jones

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

DR. DAM takes this method to inform his friends and the public, that he is the Proprietor of those Recipes, which he has recently purchased of M. Bayley, together with numerous testimonies, some of which are attached to the directions for the use of the Medicines.

THE BALM OF EGYPT

Formerly gained great repute for the cure of the Asthma, and all Consumptive complaints, but was never considered a positive cure for the Asthma and Whooping Cough; since which time, many articles have been substituted, to what effect the public are the best judges.

PATTEN'S Celebrated HAEMORRHOIDES

Or Pile Electuary and Ointment. This preparation is known to be a positive cure for the piles, as many of the most respectable persons in Boston can testify, who have been cured after using the medicine a few days. Certificates from them can be seen at Mr. Charles Barrell's, 135 Washington street, or at many druggists shops in Boston, but more can be known of Mr. Barrell as he is agent for the U. S. for a term of years.

ANDERSON'S EYE WATER,

(Not prepared by Anderson who invented the Cough Drops,) is an article which was much celebrated in Paris and London, since which time, others have started and succeeded with Eye Waters prepared by themselves, but the proprietor of this Eye Water has good evidence of the just celebrity of this article, as many persons have recently used it with great success in the northern and middle States.

Mr. Dam has all these medicines prepared and put up for his agents, under the particular super attendance of one of the best chemists in Boston. The proprietor has and will have agents in every State of the Union. He has now agents in eight of the States besides Massachusetts viz. in Portland, Me.; Woodstock, Vt.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford and New Haven, Conn.; New York City, Albany Troy, Utica, Rochester, Saratoga Springs and Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; and Boston Mass. at which last place the proprietor resides. Any orders by letters, post-paid, directed to the proprietor, Leander Dam, Dorset House, Market street, or Charles Barrell, 135 Washington street, Boston, will receive immediate attention.

N. B.—The proprietor has particularly instructed all his agents to refund the money to every purchaser of these medicines if they do not give satisfaction upon a fair trial, the purchaser returning the boxes or bottles and directions, within a fortnight after the use of the medicine.

CERTIFICATES.

Boston, May 23, 1828.—I, the subscriber, of Hunting-on, in the State of New York, have taken one set of "Patten's Pile Electuary and Ointment, which has entirely cured me of the Piles (which I had very badly) in five days; and I should recommend and advise every person who has that troublesome complaint, to make use of the above remedy, which I consider a positive cure. (Signed)

SOLOMON KETCHAM, Jr.

Boston, Nov. 29, 1825.—This is to certify that I have used Patten's celebrated Pile Electuary and was cured by the use of it in one week, after being afflicted more than twenty years. (Signed) REUBEN REMIS.

SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

THE PULMEL, a specifick remedy for the Consumption, and nothing else, was discovered by a medical gentleman of Rhode Island, who for twelve years, when properly prescribed, with suitable diet and exercises, he relieved in all cases, and in curing eight cases out of ten. It is a chemical compound of vegetable substances and high aromatic, pectoral demulcent, diaphoretic, tonic, healing, &c. It is susceptible of many different forms, operating by internal use and inhalation. It has been found available in the first stages of consumption, and when over the patients have not been previously reduced by a debilitating course of remedies.

The Syrup of Pulmel for internal use, and the Balsam of Pulmel for inhalation, have been prepared with printed directions. They will for 50 the bottle, with 33 per cent. discount on wholesale. A specific for a dose. They are safe and pleasant preparations.

It is contemplated to prepare this year several other combinations of PULMEL, such as Powders, Sugar, Lozenge, Lotion, Wine, &c. of PULMEL; which will be sold at 25 for 100 doses, with a liberal discount on wholesale. The price of the Syrup and Balsam will then be regulated on the same price.

Applications for peculiar preparations of the PULMEL to suit peculiar cases will be duly attended to. Medical establishments on their cases are furnished in writing, with ample directions on diet and vehicles, upon a medical statement of the case, and a fee of $10.

Orders and Communications received by S. C. ATKINSON, Office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia. may 17—tf

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific,

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthmas and approaching consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lancaster county, ss.

Personally appeared before me, Nathaniel Lightner, Esq. Mayor of the City of Lancaster, and being duly sworn or affirmed severally deposed, and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific, upon the natives with the greatest success for the curing of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that, in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible, will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Martin Light, of Lancaster, aged 60 years, a long time grievously afflicted with a violent cough, pain and sickness in his sides and breast, spitting of matter in his lungs, night sweats, and hectic fever, and much emaciated and his life despaired of, was completely cured by using 2 bottles, now better than six years and remains well so to the closure of his breast and lungs—affirmed and subscribed to.

April 7th, 1826.

Samuel Brends, aged 38, of Strasburg township; Martin Kraymer, aged 41 years, of Conestoga township; a long time exceedingly ill—Isaac Brown, aged 27 years, of the city of Lancaster—cured by using three bottles. Charles Lombard, aged 48 years, Donegal township—cured by using 3 bottles. Christian Hess, aged 42 years, of Manner township—cured by using 3 bottles; Richard Johnson, aged 39 years, of Donegal township—Jacob Wilhelm, aged 44 years, of the city of Lancaster—Joseph Dare, aged 40 years, of Strasburg township—Elizabeth Kahler, aged 16 years, of Millerstown, Manner Township. Each of the above named persons laboured under most violent coughs, pains and sickness in the sides and breasts for a long time, and expectoration of matter and matter from the lungs, hectic fever and night sweats, &c. &c. and were cured in a short time by using a few bottles of his Indian Specific. Severally sworn or affirmed and subscribed to, in 1825.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 26th of January, 1827, in the city of Lancaster.

NATHANIEL LIGHTNER, Mayor.

[SEAL.]

Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has appointed as Agents for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, Messrs. FULLERTON & CLAXTON, Druggists, No. 174 Market street, fifth door above Fifth street, E. DURAND, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Sixth street, and DANIEL H. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, for Philadelphia.

He begs to impress on the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base imposition has been attempted to be imposed on the public by a counterfeit imitation of this valuable medicine.

dec 27—6t*eow

AN IRON CHEST

FOR SALE. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. may 31—tf

PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA

Warranted superior to any in use,

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Ulcers, Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

For sale by the principal Druggists throughout the Union.

Certificates and directions, printed in a pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—Price $2, or $20 per dozen.

Orders from any part of the United States, addressed to JOHN A. PARKER, No. 200 North Eighth street, 4 doors above Wood street, or S. C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

July 26—tf

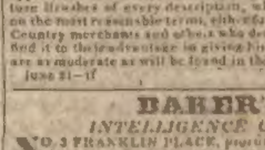
A very respectable gentleman at Athens, Alabama, has obligingly permitted his name to be mentioned as a testimony in proof of the efficacy of Parker's Panacea.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Edwin C. Estes, dated Athens, Alab. May 27, 1828.

"To my certain knowledge, the Panacea (Parker's,) has effected a cure in a case of Rheumatism, of 10 years standing, during which time, the patient was under the care of as eminent physicians as any country can boast; was twice salivated, &c. Two bottles snatched her as it were from the grave and restored her to perfect health."

BARTLESON & HARMER,

S. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,



HAVE on hand, an extensive assortment of green VENTIAN BLINDS, which they offer low for cash. They also keep a neat number of the most fashionable well made HEDS, of various sizes, equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb1—tf

JACOB W. M'CURDY,

LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE,

No. 179 Arch street, second door above Fifth.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to keep on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Eight day clocks and cases, time pieces, silver table and tea spoons and soup ladles; ladies fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and Breast pins, Fine Gold Curb and common chains, seals and keys, Silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, music boxes, coral, &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Black tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream cups, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.

N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. An apprentice to the above business is wanted now from the country would be preferred. April 5—1yr

IMPERIAL, BROKEN PAPER,

WELL adapted for fine wrapping, for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. July 19—tf

NEW CARPETING.

HASTINGS & CHESTER have just opened several bales of new Carpeting, and now offer for sale, an assortment of the various descriptions of BRUSSELS, VENETIAN, KIDDERMINSTER, and SCOTCH INGRAIN CARPETING, equal to the beauty and variety of the patterns, to any that can be found in the United States.

The goods they now have on hand, were all imported under the late Tariff, and will be sold at wholesale or retail, at *low prices*, and on accommodating terms.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 111 Chesnut street, corner of Franklin Place.

July 19—tf

TO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

FOR SALE, 30 Ladders. Inquire at Shop No. 30 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets. July 19—3m

TO RENT,

THE larger portion of a genteel House in South Eighth street. Inquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. July 19—3t

FIVE THOUSAND

SHEETS Bank Note Paper, this day received and for sale, at his paper warehouse, No. 9 South Third street, up stairs, by S. POTTER,

Who has for sale,
100 Reams fine Medium Printing,
100 Do. Ledgers,
50 Do. Folio Post, (fine)
50 Do. Lottery Ticket,
10 Do. Quarto Post,
} PAPERS.

With various other kinds of Printing and Writing Paper from $3 50 to $7 per ream. July 19—tf

To the Electors of the City and County of Philadelphia.

ENNION WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, offers himself a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and respectfully solicits your votes in his favor, at the next ensuing general election. 7mo. 8th, 1828—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, South side.

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, all of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Hatbands, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, &c. Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. Circumstances taken into consideration. feb 23—6m

Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,

NO. 138 MARKET STREET,

A few Doors above Fourth street.

WANBORS & PIMM respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Suspenders, Hunting Belts, Silk, Hair, and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Fasteners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 21—1yr

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 78 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand at his own manufactory, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES established for washing, dairy or preserving, hanneyans, Tea Kettles, WELLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in boxes, *Block Tin*, *Lead Spelter*, *Wire* of all sizes, Boxes, Black Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

$8000 WE Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 20 to 40 lbs. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

HARTLESON & HARMER,
feb 13—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Druggist, has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.

march 17—6m*

Brush and Bellows Manufactory.

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 253 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.

april 19—6mo JAMES C. COOPER.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ IT HAS NEVER FAILED ☜

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 126 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. feb 16—1y

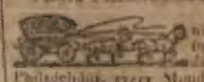
BOOTS AT $2 50 ONLY.

THE Subscriber has just received a small invoice of Gentlemen's very superior Copper nailed Boots, which he will retail at Two Dollars and fifty Cents.

ALSO, Youth's Boots at $1 50, with a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common shoes, of his own manufacture, which he will sell at moderate prices.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
may 2—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

NEW LINE OF MAIL STAGES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BALTIMORE.



WILL commence running on Monday, the 28th inst. to leave Clement's Hotel, Indian Queen, South Fourth st. Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A. M. passing by Darby, Gibbon's Tavern, Providence Meeting House, Black Horse, Wrangle Town, Log Town, Concord Meeting House, Chadsford, Kennet Square, New London ✕ Roads, Brick Meeting House, Fort Deposit Bridge and Belle Air. Passengers will lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Baltimore at 6 o'clock, P. M. on the following day. The stages will leave Barr's Hotel, Light street, Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, lodge at New London ✕ Roads, and arrive in Philadelphia at two o'clock, P. M. on the following day, passing through a highly improved and interesting country—good horses and careful drivers will be provided, and every attention paid to the accommodation of passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners. Fare through $4 50.

june 14—tf

CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

THE STEAM BOAT PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Z. W. Higbee, leaves ARCH STREET WHARF every Morning, except Sunday, at 6 o'clock, for BRISTOL, BURLINGTON and BORDENTOWN. Passengers for New York take the Coaches at Bordentown, and after a pleasant and average ride of only 24 miles, arrive at WASHINGTON, N. J. where they are met by the STEAM BOAT NEWYORK, Captain Jefferis, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—generally about four o'clock.

FARE THROUGH ONLY $2

N. B. For Seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 81 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Hesskill's City Hotel, No. 9 ARCH STREET, corner of Front street, or of the Captain on board the Boat, at Arch Street Wharf.

May 3—tf

SITUATION WANTED.

A S an Assistant in a FEMALE SEMINARY, by a Female well qualified to assist in Teaching the necessary branches of English Education.

☞ A Note addressed to C. D. and left at this office will be attended to. may 19—tf

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM H. C. RIGGS, Clock and Watch maker, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment from No. 34 Chesnut street, to No. 67 S. Front st. (east side,) where he will continue business as heretofore.

A Marine Chronometer for sale. Also, a good second handed eight day Clock, gold and silver Watches, &c.

july 5—3m

SEA BATHING

AT BEESLEY'S POINT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still occupies the well known Tavern stand at Beesley's Point, in Cape May County, New Jersey, near the Great Egg Harbour River or Bay, which was formerly kept by Thomas Beesley.

This house is situated on one of the pleasantest parts of the Sea Coast, with Fishing, Gunning and Bathing, convenient to the house, perhaps not exceeded by any on the coast. There is also the advantage of the Oysters and Clams on the premises.

This house is large and convenient, and as it respects other accommodations, he wishes them to have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

A Stage leaves the upper side of Market street Ferry, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and arrives at the place on the same day. JOHN ALBERTSON.

Beesley's Point, N. J. June 25th, 1828. July 5—7t*

HOME MANUFACTURERS.

"The man who makes a beneficial discovery, or who introduces a new and useful art or employment, is entitled to a greater proportion of gratitude and praise than he who conquers a nation.

I HAVE been led to repeat this remark of a profound politician, by the recent examination of an extensive establishment in Penn street, for the manufacture of Fur Caps, &c. lately put into operation by the Messrs. Sylvester & Co. of our city. These enterprising young men, with their partner, Mr. Isaacson, by the various operations of preparing the Skins, dressing and dyying them, and the cutting them into Hats, Caps, &c. give employment to about one hundred persons, male and female.

It is not our attempt to describe the different processes through which the Seal and other skins pass before they are offered to the public for sale—but scarcely any one would imagine that the raw, coarse material presented to view in Penn street, could, by human ingenuity, be altered into the fine, soft, and beautiful furs gazed with admiration in the room at No. 12 South Third street.

The order, method, and neatness of the establishment and the care taken to preserve the health and to secure from contamination the morals of the persons employed, do great credit to the firm.

I sincerely hope that the enterprising young men who have introduced a most useful manufactory among us, and who afford the means of procuring food and clothing to so great a number of both sexes, may meet with the encouragement and complete success which they so justly merit.

June 28—6t DOMESTIC.

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

THE Subscriber is in possession of an infallible remedy for that distressing disease called the Piles. Nothing short of the importunity of numbers who have been completely cured by him, has overcome his reluctance to publish this article, with the view of informing the afflicted where they can obtain a certain and safe remedy for this complaint, which may be classed among the most distressing that "flesh is heir to." The subscriber informs the public, that by calling on his agents, they can see certificates which he believes will be satisfactory.

JNO. DITCHETT,
143 William street, New York.

Mr. John Ditchett,—Sir: I offer you my thanks, and consider it a duty incumbent on me, to desire and advise you, for the benefit of the afflicted, publicly to make known to the world your "Spanish Specific," and I give this certificate to inform them that I was severely afflicted for 10 years, and in that time employed many doctors, but to no purpose; and that in September, 1824, I heard of your Specific, and by only using one bottle I am completely cured.

JOHN WHITE, Branch pilot, Main street.

N. B. My agents in Philadelphia are, Mr. Wm. Biddle, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race street.

H. A. Keck & Son, 148 North Front street.

Edwin T. Steel, 21 North Eighth street. June 14—3mo

MOORE HALL MILL,

TO RENT,

THE MOORE MERCHANT MILL, situate in Schuylkill township, Chester county, Pa. 14 miles from Philadelphia, and 3 from Norristown; the situation of this mill is peculiarly advantageous for the merchant business, being on the Schuylkill, convenient to the canal, and the public road leading from Lancaster to Philadelphia, and calculated for a large business. For terms apply to the subscriber near the premises, or to Joseph and Thomas Wood & Co. No. 61 Market street. JAMES WOOD, M. H.

march 5—tf

FIRE PROOF DOORS,

And Standing Screw Presses.

PERSONS in want of Standing Screw Presses, complete with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL BRASSES and MILLSTONE DRESSING, to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 32 Hetzel Street.

April 12—tf

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 142 Cherry street, the Row house above Eighth street. march 24—tf

THE TEETH.

ALL persons (not calarky parents) upon application to the subscriber, may receive information upon the preservation of the Teeth, more satisfactory than any that has ever yet been published. Advice gratis, charges moderate. Office No. 112 South 4th street above Race. H. Willis etc, Dentist, removed from Vine Street. april 26—3mo

INDIGESTION.

THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life. Whatever can contribute to remove it will always be anxiously sought. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want of such a medicine will find their wishes gratified by applying to C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets.

"We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever, for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies, without relief. On the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief; and we feel it a duty to recommend this exc